# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 73. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.


## FIRST EDITION

## CONDITION OF PARIS.

### Character of the Rebels

### Distrust of the Versailles Government.

### Causes of the Trouble.

## THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION.

### The Arrival at Washington.

### Illness of Commissioner Wade.

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

### THE PARIS REBELS.

**Their Character and Designs—Distrust of the "Rural Assembly"—Their Defenses at Montmartre and Belleville.**

The London journals contain numerous communications respecting the origin, character, and object of the revolutionary movement in Paris, which, of course, are written under various circumstances, and colored by the political principles of each journal. The following are selections from these reports:—

THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE—"THIRTY CENTS PER DAY."

The rebels are very distrustful of the Government, and are not easily to be coaxed by fine words. Moreover, although they profess to be very anxious for the Republic, they have other objects at heart which they are unwilling to forego. Thus, for example, there is that great question of pay. The pay of 30 sous (30 cents) a day was stopped. The National Guards were hurt, and their occupation of Montmartre is as much in resentment for the loss of their 30 sous a day as for the defense of the Republic. When General d'Aurelles de Paladines conferred with the commanders of the National Guard in his desire to see what battalions he could count upon if he attempted to vindicate his authority, he was told that since this question of the 30 cents has been raised, the General cannot count on any battalion.

M. Picard has in a manner promised that the 30 sous shall be continued till the men can find employment—which is not at all to their taste, for they revel in idleness; but the Guards mistrust him, and fancy that they are being cheated. Moreover, they object to General d'Aurelles de Paladines—not, perhaps, personally, but because he is appointed by authority. They declare that it is their privilege to elect their own officers. If they may elect their colonels, why not the General in command? Lastly, they have heard that the Guards are to be disbanded—and then again to be reconstituted. This is very disgusting to the patriots—"the pures"—or "the pure bloods," as they are called: and that is why they are in insurrection.

THE REBEL INTRENCHED CAMP.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* describes his visit to the famous heights of Montmartre, from which the Reds of Paris threaten to hurl destruction on all reactionists. The citadel of the demagogues (he says) is watched as jealously as Mont Valerien used to be. None, excepting those whose abject appearance denotes them to be inhabitants of the heights, are allowed to approach too near. Here and there on the little zigzag pathways by which the agile can ascend when the clay is not very slippery, sentinels are stationed. On the summit they are more numerous, and stand by what in the distance looks like a little redoubt. The earth is thrown up, beaten down evenly, and between apertures one can see cannon mouths pointed directly upon the town. An assault given at this point would be all but impossible. A few resolute men on the top of the cliff to work the formidable pieces which are now in position, and the Place St. Pierre would very soon be cleared. There are, however, other means of attacking the Buttes Montmartre. To the right and to the left there are little narrow roads and flights of steps which lead up to the side and rear of the cliff or Butte. These streets could, of course, be defended very effectively, but as yet only half a barricade has been constructed in one or two of them, and it would be necessary to obstruct them all. Still, with a few hours' warning, and a few resolute men to resist, it seems impossible that the heights could be taken without much loss of life. Behind the battery on the cliff there are twenty field-pieces ready at any moment to be despatched to each of the little streets by which the Government might attempt an attack of the position. There are plenty of paving stones about, and a barricade to protect a gun could speedily be thrown together.

THE REBEL PRESS—INFLAMMATORY LANGUAGE.

The Paris *Vengeur* refers to the National Assembly in the following terms:—

People of Paris, remember the *Ca ira* (the old revolutionary song). The rural Assembly fears Paris. It is natural. It fears it and hates it as the Republic. It fears and hates the people of Paris as much as it loves the King—King of France or of Prussia, what matters it, as long as he is King? No, there is not dirt enough in the streets of Paris with which to receive suitably Messieurs the Deputies, sent as representatives of the people, starting as French citizens, and turning up with a King the more, and two provinces the less, with an infamous peace which transforms Paris into a faubourg of Berlin, and France into a vassal realm of the Holy German Empire. It is not to Versailles that the Deputies should be transferred, but to Cayenne!

THE POPULAR FEELING—PLUNDER MEDITATED—GENERAL DISTRUST.

The revolutionists determined to abandon love as a principle, and adopt hatred as a far sounder base of operations. It is, perhaps, under the influence of this inspiration that the chateaux and villas in the neighborhood of Paris which have been spared by the Germans are threatened with destruction as soon as the latter shall have disappeared. It is not fair in the eyes of the Association for the Propagation of Hate and the Wreaking of Vengeance that any invidious distinctions should be made. It is evident that persons whose houses have not been pillaged by the Germans must have been on good terms with them, and they therefore deserve to be pillaged by all good patriots.

These are the arguments promulgated by a class of low journals which are daily cropping up, and are one of the most unhealthy signs of the times. They are full of the coarsest language and of the most extravagant ideas—often unfit for publication. M. Veuillot, in an article in the *Univers*, exposes the state of affairs with a courage which will render him an object of popular wrath, unless the power of the Government becomes more firmly established than it is at present. "The mob," he says, "do what they like—drown a policeman, flog a woman, demolish a house at their pleasure, and no one dares interfere. In reality, at this moment the lowest *canaille* reign in the capital of civilization."

This is a fourth plague, worse even than war, famine, or pestilence—terror; and this, unless the manhood of Paris drives the *canaille* with sticks into its sewers, will be upon us, according to the editor of the *Univers*, while M. Thiers is still considering how he shall pay the Germans their money. There can be no doubt that what has tended to exasperate the revolutionary party more than anything else is the moving of the Chambers to Versailles. In this, as in every act of the Government, they profess to see a settled design to drive them to revolution. It is the fixed idea of this party that they are the victims of plots by which they shall be incited to disturbance, and then murdered wholesale.

### SAN DOMINGO.

**Arrival of the Commission at Washington—The Report Yet Uncomplete—Serious Illness of Commissioner Wade—The Tennessee's Sailing Qualities.**

A Washington despatch to the New York *Tribune* to-day says:—

The Santo Domingo Commissioners, Messrs. Wade, White, and Howe, arrived here to-night, accompanied by Secretary Burton, General Sigel, and Fred. Douglass, Dr. Wheelwright and Captain Wade, Clerks to Commissioners; Dr. Perry, naturalist; three or four newspaper correspondents, and the two stenographers of the expedition. Mr. Wade was taken sick last night on the cars, with pleurisy, was unable to sit up to-day, and upon his arrival was conveyed to the residence of Vice President Colfax. The attack, although not of a serious nature, was sufficient to cause great anxiety on the part of his friends, who fear that Mr. Wade's age and his full habit may prove serious obstacles to his recovery. At a late hour to-night he was much better, and his recovery is deemed certain.

The expedition, as you are already aware, left Port-au-Prince on the 10th inst., with the intention of going to Kingston, Jamaica, in order to communicate with the Government; and, if Congress had adjourned at the time of the arrival at Kingston, it is probable that Dr. Howe would have returned to Hayti and Santo Domingo, in order to still further prosecute inquiries, particularly regarding the opinions of Cabral and his followers, their force, and also the condition of Hayti. This idea was subsequently abandoned, and it was decided that the commissioners had covered all the inquiries required by the resolutions of Congress. The steamer Tennessee after coaling left for Key West, and thence went directly for Charleston, S. C., with all on board, it being the intention to send the entire expedition ashore at that place, in order that they might reach Washington as early as possible.

It seemed very doubtful that they would be enabled to go ashore, on account of the heavy sea, and the revenue cutter which had been telegraphed for from Key West was not in sight when the Tennessee came to anchor outside Charleston bar. A pilot-boat was signalled, however, and into that, like so many cattle, the three commissioners and the remainder of the party were lowered from the Tennessee's deck, each being tied to a board by ropes. With much difficulty and some danger the fourteen gentlemen, with bag and baggage, were safely packed away on the deck of the little pilot-boat, on Sunday morning at about 9½. They had hardly got up sail before the black hull of the revenue-cutter Nansemond was seen puffing around the point, and before they were a mile from the now historic Tennessee, she had their line, and was whipping them through the waters of the bay at a fearful rate, and giving them an unwelcome and a very cold bath. The baggage was also somewhat injured by the waves dashing over the deck. Everybody on board was wet to the skin, and to this circumstance is charged the present illness of Mr. Wade. Passing by Morris Island, then along side of Sumter, battered and broken and decayed, in view of Moultrie and the other defenses, they neared the city as the bells were ringing from the church-towers. Through the thoughtful attention of Colonel Robb, Collector of Savannah, the baggage was hastily placed on wagons and driven to the depot, to which point they were also hurried. The party arrived just in time to get the baggage checked and select seats, and without being an hour in the city they were rattling along on the track, bound homeward, while the rest of the party (about fifteen in number) were taking advantage of the favorable winds, and making all possible speed, with wind and sail, for New York.

The Tennessee cannot arrive before Wednesday, and if she has unfavorable winds, she may be delayed until Saturday. She is a perfectly safe and a splendid sea ship, but is terribly slow, on account of her worthless machinery. She can steam only five miles an hour. Since the commission left New York the ship has burned 1000 tons of coal. The following, taken from the log of the ship and the records of the commission, will be useful, as showing the exact facts regarding the time employed in sailing, in coaling, in harbor, etc.:—

Jan. 17.—Got under way in New York Harbor and proceeded to sea. Arrived at Samana Bay and came to anchor at 1:45 P. M., Jan. 24. Employed in coaling ship during the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and finished coaling on the 29th. Got under way at 7 A. M. on the 30th. Came to anchor off Santo Domingo City at 5:50 P. M., 31st of January. Received coal from the U. S. steamer Nantasket on the 13th and 14th; remained in Santo Domingo until Tuesday, the 21st of February, and put to sea at 5:14 P. M. Arrived at Azua Bay, Wednesday, the 22d of February, at 11:02 A. M.; left Azua Bay Tuesday, Feb. 28, 10:12 A. M. Arrived at Port-au-Prince at 5:45 P. M., on Thursday, the 2d of March. Employed coaling on the 7th of March. Left Port-au Prince March 10, at 2:50 A. M.; arrived at Kingston Saturday, March 11, at 2:37 P. M. Employed coaling ship on the 14th and 15th. Left Kingston on Tuesday, the 16th of March, at 6:09 A. M.; arrived at Key West, Fla., on Tuesday, March 21. Coaled ship on the 21st and 22d, and left on the 23d at 12 M.; arrived off Charleston, S. C., Sunday, March 26, at 9:30.

If Mr. Wade is well enough to-morrow, which is improbable, the commissioners and their officers will call upon the President in a body. The report is still incomplete and unsigned, but all the points have been decided, and it will be submitted to the President within a day or two.

A rumor is current to-night that the administration has decided to drop the San Domingo business for the sake of harmonizing the Republican party, and that, to afford a reason for the change of policy, the report of the commissioners will conclude with a recommendation that nothing further be done towards annexation at present on account of the state of civil war existing in a large portion of the island. This report can be traced to no trustworthy source, and has probably been occasioned by the statement of Senator Morton in his speech to-day, that, if the commissioners' report should be adverse to annexation, he would be in favor of abandoning the project. This declaration was thought to have some important significance, in view of the fact that correspondents with the expedition have announced that the commissioners are unanimously in favor of annexation.

When the Santo Domingo party were about to sit down to dinner to-day, on the steamer Georgiana, on their way from Acquia creek to Washington, the officers of the boat refused to allow Frederick Douglass to take a seat at the table on account of his color. The commissioners were highly indignant at this outrage, and immediately left the table.

—Omaha is to build a $150,000 school-house during the coming summer.

—A letter was lately dropped into the post office at Niagara Falls directed to "schichagough, Illinoyse."

—The "human hair" exported from [illegible] to the United States [illegible] the value of $8545.

—The capital in[illegible] $540,000. There[illegible] ground and 11[illegible]

—The la[illegible] flying." [illegible] drags

## SECOND EDITION

## TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

### Progress of the Revolution.

### Napoleon on the Situation.

### He Talks of "My People"

### Antonelli on Italian Affairs.

### DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

### FROM EUROPE.

**Interview with the Ex-Emperor Napoleon.**

LONDON, March 28.—A correspondent who recently interviewed Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe says he expressed the belief that France was drifting to anarchy, which might not be confined to her alone.

**He Denounced the National Assembly**

as illegally and unfairly chosen, and not representative of the will of the people. He said that

**M. Thiers was a Smart Wire-puller,**

who would do anything to retain power, and defended himself from various calumnies. In reply to a question whether he intends to retire to private life, Napoleon said:—I do not think that, strictly speaking, it should be called private life.

**All My Efforts**

shall be unceasingly directed against the rebels who have conspired for the ruin of France, which is the only hope to them of carrying out their sinister designs. These men I will force to make amends to

**My Poor People,**

which they can only do by asking directly after their will and then submitting to it without opposition. An energetic government with honest men may soon

**Heal Up the Wounds of France,**

but the power and authority of these same men would be blasted at the outset, did they not receive it immediately out of the hands of the people.

Correspondent—Your Majesty knows too well the sentiments of my countrymen than to doubt that all their wishes are for a prosperous

**Republican Government in France.**

In case this should prove impossible, only then do I believe that the great majority of them would rather see a Napoleonic dynasty, on the basis of a plebiscite than the Orleanists or Bourbons on their claim of inherited and divine rights. Still I cannot give up all hope that France may succeed in establishing a durable and thriving republic.

Emperor—Your President,

**General Grant,**

does not seem to share such a hope, for to a certain extent he seems to foresee with much olitical acumen the

**Early Collapse of Our Pseudo Republic.**

How else could he have emptied such a cornucopia of panegyric over the monarchico-federal system of new Germany?

Another correspondent who

**Interviewed Cardinal Antonelli**

reports him to have said relative to the Italian Parliament:—"They are occupying themselves with guarantees. Guarantees! We know that Jesus Christ gave to the Holy Father the right, as his successor and the successor of the Apostles, to rule His Church, but we never knew before now that he bequeathed to them (the Italians) the permission or duty to concoct 'guarantees' for the purpose of establishing after what way the Church shall be governed; guarantees which all Catholics on the face of the earth, and the Pope first of all (*'Le pape tout le premier'*) will refuse to accept. Oh! there is no transaction possible with them. You can say so. There will never be any between them and the Church."

PARIS, March 27.—The *Officiel Journal* of the Central Committee, in an editorial, says the

**First Task of the Newly-elected Municipality**

will be the compilation of the charter that will secure the rights of the people and prevent the representation of large towns from being swamped by the country. An article in the same journal demands that all matters essentially Parisian must be within the domain of the commune. *La Nouvelle Republique* advises the commune to

**Pronounce the Dissolution of the Assembly**

and the impeachment of the members.

*La Verite* says the deputies from Paris to the National Assembly have

**Determined to Resign.**

and merely await the opportunity.

The same journal says

**A New Ministry**

will soon be formed, which will include the Duke de Broglie for Foreign Affairs, and Marshal MacMahon for the War Office. The Conservatives were successful in Sunday's elections only in the arrondissements of the Bourse, Louvre, and Passy. The rich people generally abstained from visiting the polls, and merchants voted the conservative ticket. The individuals elected are obscure, with the exceptions of Flourens, Blanquin, Pyat, and Gambon.

**The Barricading Continues**

and the utmost vigilance is manifested by the insurgent Nationals. The Place Vendome has the aspect of a camp.

It is said that

**The Versailles Government**

is negotiating with the Prussians to allow an increase of the number of French troops on this side of the Loire.

Rumor says that

**General Cremer is Suspected**

by the committee and has gone to Versailles.

patch says:—Paris has nearly resumed its usual appearance.

Out of five hundred thousand electors in Paris only two hundred thousand voted at the elections of Sunday. Twenty of the members of the committee were elected.

It is expected that

**Blanquin will be President**

of the new Government, and its power will centre in Flourens, Pyat, Delescluze, Lefranc, and Vermorel.

**Four Generals**

are occupied at Versailles with the question of the military reorganization of the country.

The *Times'* special also states that

**The Prussians**

daily ask the Versailles Government to agree to the German occupation of Paris, and are as frequently refused.

**Ship News.**

QUEENSTOWN, March 28.—Arrived, steamer City of Brussels, from New York.

**This Morning's Quotations.**

LONDON, March 28—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92⅝. American securities quiet and steady: 5-20s of 1862, 92¼; of 1865, old, 91⅝; of 1867, 90⅞; 10-40s, 89. Erie Railroad, 18⅛; Illinois Central, 116½; Atlantic and Great Western, 38.

LIVERPOOL, March 28—11:30 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 7½d.; Orleans, 7¾d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Receipts small.

Breadstuffs dull.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Government Weather Report.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1871—10:30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The area of lowest barometer, which was on Monday moving over Connecticut, has moved to the northeast, beyond our coast bank. Northwest winds, which have now abated in force, have been experienced on the east Atlantic coast. The rain and snows prevailing on Monday morning north and east of Pennsylvania have now ceased. Heavy snow is now reported from Mt. Washington. Cloudy weather prevails from Lake Ontario eastward, partially cloudy and clear weather with rising barometer, has prevailed quite generally since Monday morning in the remaining portion of the country. The barometer and temperature are very nearly stationary in the Rocky Mountains.

*Probabilities.*—There are no indications of any serious disturbance at present. Partially cloudy and clear weather, with fresh winds, will probably prevail until Wednesday morning east of the Rocky Mountains.

### FROM NEW YORK.

**Fire at Sing Sing.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 28.—A destructive fire occurred at Sing Sing this morning. Reynolds & Young's hardware store was destroyed; loss, $5000. Also, Mrs. Fairbanks' millinery, and the stores of Howe & Co. and Roman's clothing store, Jones' drug store, the telegraph office, post office, and a bookstore cleaned out, but the building was not destroyed. The loss is not yet ascertained.

### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

**Senate.**

HARRISBURG, March 28.—The following petitions were presented:—

Mr. Connell, one from the Twenty-second ward, for changing the regulation of highways in said ward. Also, a remonstrance from William Allison, F. Carroll Brewster and others, representing several millions of dollars in real estate, against such law. Also, a petition from D. M. Fox and others, for the incorporation of an international society for the protection of emigrants.

Mr. Nagle, one from three thousand citizens of Philadelphia, for the repeal of the Public Buildings Commission.

Mr. Connell introduced a further supplement to an act appropriating ground for public purposes, providing that no benefits shall be assessed.

Mr. Rutan, a joint resolution fixing a special session of the Legislature on the fourth Monday of August, A. D., 1871, for the purpose of taking up and considering the report of the commissioners appointed to revise the civil code.

Mr. Broadhead, an act relating to leases of contract for the use of canals and other navigation works by railroad companies, providing that authority conferred upon railroad companies by the act of February, 1850, authorizing railroad companies to lease or become lessees, and to make contracts with other railroad companies, corporations, and parties, shall extend to and embrace leases, assignments, and other contracts relating to canals, and other navigation works, situate in this or any other State.

**House.**

The following House bills were objected to by the persons named, viz:—

Mr. White, enlarging the jurisdiction of aldermen in Philadelphia.

Mr. Joseph, repealing the supplement of March 4, 1862, providing for the time for fixing the rate of taxes.

Mr. Harvey, to lay out a grand avenue sixty feet wide from a point in Montgomery county to Broad and Erie avenue.

Mr. Quigley, vacating Sergeant street, in the Twenty-fourth ward.

Mr. Hagar, defining qualifications of road jurors in Philadelphia.

Mr. Cloud, prohibiting minors from jumping on railroad cars or throwing missiles.

Mr. Bolleau, exempting St. Mary's Hospital from taxation.

Mr. Quigley, regulating the weight of anthracite coal in Philadelphia.

**New York Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, March 28.—Cotton quiet; sales 1000 bales uplands at 15¾c.; Orleans at 15¾c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales 9000 barrels. Wheat quiet but firm; sales 40 000 bushels; new spring at $1 57@1 59; winter red and amber Western at $1 68@1 70. Corn steady; sales 31,000 bushels new mixed Western at 83½c. Oats quiet; sales 14,000 bushels Ohio at 67@69c. Beef unchanged. Pork firmer; new mess, $21 81@21 87; prime, $18@18 50. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet at 91¾c.

### MUSIC OF THE FUTURE.

**Operatic Promises for Next Season—Letter from Parepa-Rosa—A Heart-Smashing Tenor from Italy, and Other Notabilities.**

Madame Parepa-Rosa and Carl were at last mail accounts sojourning at Brighton, England, whither they had gone for sea air after Parepa's confinement. A private letter from Madame Parepa to a friend in Chicago, received yesterday, has the following intelligence, which will be read with interest:—

"As you know, we are going back to your charming country next autumn and winter season with English opera again. We are hard at work, even here, arranging *repertoire*, engaging artists, etc. Carl only returned from Italy last week. We have engaged Madame Vanzmi (Van Zandt), an American lady, who has had great success in Europe. * * * Besides Castle, Campbell, and the Seguins, we have engaged Mr. Aynsely Cook, bass and baritone, and his wife, who is a splendid actress, to do old woman parts, and second parts. She will do, for instance, the 'Gipsy Queen' in *Bohemian Girl*, and she does the part as it ought to be done, in the 'Azucena' way—making an acting more than a singing part of it. And, to crown it all [illegible]

## THIRD EDITION

## MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

### Life and Property in the South.

### Mr. Shellabarger's Bill.

### The San Domingo Commission

### Horrible Crime in Arkansas.

### A Whole Family Butchered.

### The Rulloff Case.

### No Hope of Release.

### FROM WASHINGTON

**Life and Property at the South.**

*Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Judge Shellabarger, from the special committee to which the President's message relative to the South was referred, reported his bill to-day for the better protection of life and property in the South. Mr. Shellabarger stated that he desired to make an arrangement whereby general debate on the bill would be extended until the last of this week, and then have the bill open for amendment to be voted upon.

The Democrats said they were not willing to enter into any arrangement at this time which would limit debate. They were not disposed to prolong the session by factious opposition to the bill, but they wanted plenty of time for discussion. It was finally agreed that debate should progress under the rules until it should become apparent that both sides were exhausted, when an arrangement could be made about coming to a vote. Mr. Shellabarger then proceeded to open the debate.

**Rights of Colored People.**

Dr. Howe having informed Mr. Sumner of the refusal of the officers of the Aquia creek boat to allow Frederick Douglass to enter the dining-saloon with other members of the San Domingo Commission, Mr. Sumner to-day offered a resolution instructing the District of Columbia Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to protect colored people on steamboats. Objection was made.

**Ku-klux Bill in the Senate.**

The entire morning hour of the Senate was consumed to-day in trying to amend the rules so as to allow the Senate to consider the House Ku-klux bill. The object is to have the bill discussed in both houses at the same time.

**The President**

had arranged to-day to accompany the British Commissioners and members of the Cabinet to Mount Vernon, but owing to the arrival of the San Domingo Commission, he abandoned the trip for the purpose of conferring with them and arranging the report to be sent to Congress.

**Mr. Schurz will Follow Howe**

in the debate on Sumner's San Domingo resolutions. He will give some new facts concerning the use made of the United States war vessels in San Domingo waters.

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, March 28.

**The San Domingo Commissioners**

had not, up to noon, called on the President. Their report is now being written out from short-hand notes.

**General Frank Siegel**

called at the Executive mansion this morning.

Mr. Dawes has returned to Washington. All the members of the House Select Committee are now present.

### FROM THE WEST.

**Horrible Crime in Arkansas.**

MEMPHIS, March 28.—On last Thursday, near Fayetteville, Arkansas, a man named Rowland murdered his wife and baby, and then blew out his brains. They had been separated for some time, and he called at her sister's, where she was staying, and asked her to walk with him. She took her child along, and in a few minutes her sister heard the report of a pistol. Running to the spot, she found all of them weltering in their blood.

**Cotton and Press Burned.**

A press, together with 42 bales of cotton, belonging to A. Baird, near Des Arc, was burned last week.

**Fatal Shooting Affair.**

John Dodd, of Woodruff county, Ark., was shot and killed last Sunday by three men, named Rainey, Jackson, and Day, who met him in the woods and shot him down. They allege that Dodd had threatened their lives.

**Coal Oil Explosion and Fire.**

The *Avalanche* special from Batesville, Miss., says the centre block of business houses on the west side of the depot was burned last night by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp in Powell's store. The principal sufferers are S. Lever, two fine buildings; P. S. Alstone, two storehouses; S. D. Powell, stock of goods, books, and papers; Greenwald, entire stock; and Perkins & Jones. Total loss, $50,000, with very little insurance.

### FROM NEW YORK.

**Destructive Fire.**

CASENOVIA, March 28.—A fire last night destroyed the property belonging to H. Teneick and C. Weaver & Son, amounting to $10,000. Insured for $5500.

**The Case of Rulloff.**

ALBANY, March 28.—By unanimous decision of the Court of Appeals this morning [illegible] below is ordered to repass the [illegible] ing upon Rulloff.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Tuesday, March 28, 1871.

The hebdomadal statement of the city national banks is more than usually unfavorable to the market. There has been a decrease during the week in legal-tenders and specie combined of $451,359, and in the deposits of $1,619,765, but the banks still hold nearly $3,000 000 above their legal reserves with which to meet any demand upon them which may arise. The loans have been somewhat contracted, showing a falling off of $413,209, and the business at the banks is less than that of the preceding week by $1,300,328. The balances are also off $412,083. The condition of the market for the next week will depend entirely upon the amount of activity which may prevail, but at present no scarcity of funds is anticipated. The rates demanded today reflect a change in condition, being firm at 6 per cent. on call and 7@9 per cent. on prime discounts.

Gold continues weak, the sales opening at 110⅝, advancing to 110¾, and declining down to 110⅝, where it now stands.

Government bonds are dull, but nearly steady.

The stock market was active and prices were strong and firm. Sales of City 6s at 101⅛@101¼ for the new certificates.

Reading Railroad was in demand and sold largely at 51⅜@51¾, the latter b. o., closing at the latter; Catawissa preferred continues strong, selling at 43¾, a further advance. Sales of Pennsylvania at 61⅜; Little Schuylkill at 44⅝; and Camden and Amboy at 116½; Lehigh Valley advanced, selling at 60.

Among the canal shares the Lehigh attracted much attention, selling at 36¼.

The balance of the list was held firmly, the only sale being in Central Transportation, which brought 45, a decline of ½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $15000 Pa & N Y C 7s | 94 | 100 sh Penna R..... | 61¾ |
| $1100 City 6s, New | 101⅛ | 100 do..... | 61¾ |
| $2000 do..... | 101⅛ | 100 sh Reading R.. | 51⅝ |
| $10000 Am Gold..s30 | 110 | 500 do..... | 51¾ |
| $1000 W Jer 6s.... | 93 | 300 do..... | 51⅝ |
| $1000 Phila & R 7s. | 86¾ | 500 do....b60 | 51¾ |
| $5000 Pa 6s 1 se....104 | | 100 sh Leh Na...85. | 34¼ |
| 100 sh Cata Prf... | 43¾ | 80 do..... | 36¼ |
| 200 do.....b5. | 43¾ | 15 sh Lit Sch RR.. | 44½ |
| 8 sh Cam & Am.... | 116¾ | 5 sh Cent Trans... | 45 |
| 88 sh Leh V R.... | 60 | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $200 City 6s, New.. | 101⅛ | 88 sh Reading R... | 51¾ |
| $200 Del & Del 3s. | 86 | 100 do ....b30. | 51¾ |
| $1000 Cam & 6s '75. | 93¾ | 200 do.....s60. | 51¾ |
| 12 0 Pa 6s, 2 se..... | 105¾ | 100 do.....b60 | 51⅞1 |
| $5000 Pa R gen mt.. | 93¾ | 100 sh Leh Nav..b60. | 36¼ |
| 100 sh Cata Prf.... | 43¾ | 10 sh Cen Trans... | 40 |
| 200 do.....b30. | 43¾ | 10 sh Phil & E R... | 27 |
| 5 sh Penna R..... | 61¾ | 100 do.....c | 27 |
| 15 sh Cam & Am..116¾ | | 100 do ....b60. | 27½ |

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1851, 115¾@115¾; do. 1862, 111¾@112¼; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, new, 110¾@110¾; do. 1867, do. 110¾@110¾; do. 1868, do. 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 107¾@108¼. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 113¾@114¼. Gold, 110¼@110¾; Silver, 106¾@108. Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 82½@83½; Central Pacific Railroad, 95@96. Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 74½@75.

NASH & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10:00 A. M. | 110¾ | 11 25 A. M | 111¾ |
| 10:06 " | 110¾ | 11:45 " | 110¾ |
| 10:17 " | 110¾ | 11:50 " | 110¾ |
| 10:18 " | 110¾ | 12:00 M. | 110¾ |
| 10:25 " | 110¾ | 12:10 P. M. | 110¾ |
| 10:30 " | 110¾ | 14:14 " | 111¾ |
| 11:16 " | 110¾ | 12:45 " | 110¾ |

### Philadelphia Trade Reports.

TUESDAY, March 28.—There is nothing doing in Cloverseed to fix quotations. Timothy is scarce and higher. Small sales $6 50@7. Flaxseed is scarce, and may be quoted at $2 05@2 10 per bushel.

In Provisions there is a little more firmness, but the transactions are unimportant. Mess Pork may be quoted at $21 50; and Beef Hams at $31; Hams in pickle at 13@14½c.; Shoulders in salt at 8@8¼c.; and Lard at 12½@12¾c. for steam and kettle-rendered.

The Flour market is very dull, and there is a general softening of prices. Sales of 300 barrels, including superfine at $5 50@5 75; extras at $5 75@6 25; spring Wheat extra family at $7@7 37½; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6 25@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7 75; and fancy at $8@9 25. Rye Flour sells at $5 75. No sales of Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is remarkably quiet. Small sales of Ohio and Indiana red at $1 67@1 70; and amber at $1 71@1 72. Rye sells at $1 05. Corn is dull, and 1c. lower. Sales of 6000 bushels yellow at 81@82c., and mixed Western at 78c. Oats are firm, with sales of Pennsylvania and Southern at 67@68c.

Whisky is firmer. Sales of 230 barrels Western iron-bound at 92½@93c., and wood-bound at 91c.

**New York Money and Stock Market.**

NEW YORK, March 28.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 4 per cent. Gold, 110¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865, do. 111¾; do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 108; Virginia 6s, new, 67; Missouri 6s, 92; Canton Co., 80; Cumberland preferred, 33; New York Central and Hudson River, 94¾; Erie, 21; Reading, 103; Adams Express, 73½; Michigan Southern, 92; Michigan Southern guaranteed, 102½; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 113¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 115¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96; Western Union Telegraph, 57¾.

### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 28

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 A. M. | 43 | 11 A. M. | 47 |
| 2 P. M. | 50 | | |

SUN RISES..... 5 50 MOON SETS..... 0 42
SUN SETS..... 6 20 HIGH WATER..... 6 24

(*By Cable.*)

LIVERPOOL, March 28.—Arrived, steamship Aleppo, from New York.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. bark General Havelock, Zielke, Hamburg, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Proteus, Hall, Sagua, L. G., Isaac Hough & Morris.
Br. schr Sinope, Brown, St. John, P. R., Lennox & Burgess.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Prout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Decatur, Woods, from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer J. S. Rockwell, Haines, from Norfolk, with shingles to Galvin & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Enterprise, Fisher, from Plymouth, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheetz.
Schr Dirigo, Snow, from Portland, with headings to S & W. Welsh.
Schr Jane D. McCarthy, Simpson, from New York.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA

Steamer Rattlesnake, [illegible] town for [illegible]

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### MONEY REWARDS FOR CATCHING CRIMINALS.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

Reference has already been made in these columns to the impolicy of permitting public officers to participate in the rewards offered for the arrest of criminals. Whether it is conducive to the highest morality that even private citizens should become accustomed to expect pay for doing what is, after all, every citizen's duty, is at least doubtful. But there can be no doubt whatever of the impropriety of the practice in the case of officers of justice. They are employed and paid for the express purpose of apprehending evil-doers, and to offer them gratuities for doing their paid work is simply to debauch their honesty and ruin their efficiency.

How utterly demoralizing and destructive of the very end at which it aims is the whole system of rewards, the Nathan case admirably exemplifies. Here the rewards offered for the arrest of the murderer amounted in the aggregate to $50,000, and, as a consequence, the interests of justice were totally subordinated to the cravings of avarice. More than once, it is said, the suspected assassin was allowed to slip out of the very grasp of the law, because his captors were fearful that their greed would not be satisfied with a fair proportion of the spoils. And even now, when suspicion has almost matured to certainty of the criminal's identity, when his name and description are matter of public notoriety, he is still preserved from arrest by the sordid jealousy of rival detectives. We reprinted the other day, from a Buffalo paper, an article in which plain expression was given to the conviction that Superintendent Kelso's offer of $2500 for the arrest of Forrester was dictated by a desire to monopolize the remainder of the original reward himself. Of course, with this state of feeling among the persons most interested in catching Forrester, there is little likelihood that he will ever be caught at all. And we have thus presented the curious anomaly that the more heinous the crime, and the greater the reward offered for the apprehension of the criminal, the safer he is from detection or punishment. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that if all rewards for the Nathan murderer were withdrawn to-day, there would be a better chance of the arrest of Forrester than at any time since he was first suspected of the murder.

The plan of bribing our police officers to do their duty is radically wrong. It accustoms them to look for a law-breaker, not because he has broken the law which they are sworn and paid to protect, but because his arrest will put so many dollars in their pockets. What is worse, it substitutes for the sense of duty and professional ambition which would furnish the surest guarantee of energy and fidelity in the force, the most paltry and deteriorating of incentives to exertion. What would an army be worth in which honor was fostered by avarice, and valor stimulated by pecuniary rewards? Our policemen are in some sense soldiers, and susceptible to many of the influences that affect a military career. If we educate them to a high standard of duty, if we encourage them to look for the rewards of courage and skill in the public approbation of their superiors and the community, in promotion and in decorations of honor rather than in dollars and cents, we shall do more toward the suppression of crime than by making a rich man of every successful thief-taker.

### CHRISTIAN JUSTICE.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

Our Saxon progenitors, heathens as they were, had a habit not only of putting their enemies to death, but of amusing themselves by inclosing them in a pit filled with vipers and venomous reptiles. The enemies, being heathens also, very seldom testified that this torturing system conduced to salutary repentance, or caused them to take a loftier or more healthful view of life at their exit through its final gateway. They saw only an unjust, inexorable fate behind their crimes, their defeats, their jeering enemies, or the very snakes that stung them. Naturally they believed that a better chance waited for them beyond. "I smile with pleasure," cried the pirate Lodbrog, facing the Saxons from his torturing pit, "because I know that a seat is kept for me in the halls of Odin, where at last I shall drink beer from the skulls of my enemies. I have struck with my sword in one-and-fifty combats; there is no king on earth more famous than I. Yet now I am dying; a viper opens my breast and sucks my blood. Man is a slave to destiny; he obeys the decree of the spirits that rule at his birth." But Lodbrog's famous death-song was sung more than a thousand years ago. Christianity has done its work in all that while upon us—his descendants. There is, it is true, a certain sublimity in the story of mistaken life, and the despair and courage with which he looked back into it and forward into the horrors of death; but the whole tragedy fades like a fable back into the obscurity of past ages. Nowadays, when practical, healthful common sense and Christ's love, through His people, have taken the world in charge, there is no such thing among us as tortured prisoners, or licensed deadly serpents to coil around helpless men and fill their veins with poison while society looks smiling on.

One of our exchanges brought to us a story yesterday so common and hackneyed that we had to push ourselves away from it, as it were, to catch its real meaning. A Washington reporter goes to see Grady, the murderer of Mrs. Faulkner, a day or two before his execution. He finds "a young man, slender in frame; good looking, in fact handsome, with large black eyes, lustrous and searching, piteously appealing, as though every new face were to be searched for some chance of escape. The only aperture to his cell which admits the light of day is faced by the scaffold. For days he has not been able to look out or draw a breath of fresh air without seeing the engine of his destruction. This morning the rope was tested by different [illegible] his presence and that [illegible] for their lives, and the clammy sweat on his brow, his cries for mercy. He inquires "if Grady sees that woman yonder? how can he bear to look at a woman? doesn't he know that all women are his enemies? how will he face his victim in the other world?" At this the man turns on him desperately. "Look here," he says, "I want to get out on that scaffold before Friday. I told my father and sister so to-day. Every time I see them I feel that I want to die." "Nobody to blame but yourself, eh?" sums up the reporter. "Yes, one other," says the man deliberately. "Sometimes it was a friend, and again an enemy. Its name is whisky. I can meet Mrs. Faulkner without compunction. I can't say I did the deed, nor will I deny it. I did not know what I did. I was under the influence of liquor." "So you want to die?" inquires the representative of the Christian press, which has the education of Christian people in charge, conscientiously wishing that they should be fully informed of the temper of their victim. "The sooner the better; I am tired of this," the young man replied.

The reporter left him, staring with his large black eyes at the gallows, thinking perhaps that a little while ago he was a boy, with all his chances before him; looking back into a life defeated by means which Christian people license and forward into the death which Christian people have awarded him. The heathen Lodbrog trusted in a vengeance hereafter. What wonder that the wretch Grady and his kind, if they have any blurred conception of Christ's infinite love, should hope for justice in some world where that love has other interpreters than here?

### CHECK TO MONOPOLY.

*From the N. Y. World.*

We have already called attention to the fact that the Governor of Illinois recently refused his assent to a bill subsidizing a corporation whose functions are entirely beyond the limits of the State, and we now record the coincident action of the Legislature of New Jersey in putting an end to all the schemes of surrendering—the word used is "leasing"—her internal improvements to the great Pennsylvania monopoly. We rejoice sincerely at both, or, indeed, at any manifestation of State independence in this direction, just as we did when Governor Geary had the inconceivable audacity, the other day, to ask his Legislature to look to the safety of the sinking fund, and see that it was no further manipulated. It was too late to stay the mischief, but still it was a protest. New Jersey is to be especially congratulated on her escape. Bad as it is, better a thousand fold the Federal Air-Line than chaining a community, now free from debt, and improvements of untainted financial character, to the chariot wheels of an alien corporation, and that too at a time when the tire of its worn-out and attenuated credit is just coming off, and the mass is slowly but surely sinking to the earth. For all that we have had occasion to say on this subject the reward has been, naturally enough, the insane ribaldry of a local press to which we are sublimely indifferent; but at the same time an expression of confidence on the part of considerate and sagacious men in the same region, capitalists too, in the forecast we have ventured on that is very gratifying. When we intimated that the Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Company had quite as much as he could do in managing his three hundred miles of road with its branches, and the express companies and the Legislature and the dependent but sometimes mutinous municipalities, without winding up the insolvent estate of Mr. Oakes Ames and his associates, great was the wrath of Philadelphia typography. "The doom of New York is sealed," says one silly paper. "The *World* reeks with falsehood, and is redolent with malice," cries another. The imagination of one sees Nineveh typifying New York—the bat building his nest under Washington's dismounted statue in Union Square, and the owl, bird of wisdom, perched on all that is left of Mr. Lincoln; and yet within a hundred miles of this malarious Mosul, on its branch of the Euphrates, Philadelphia, a joyous capital with one line of steamers and scores of canal-boats. The other sees in us the base assassin of Philadelphia's prosperity. Now the truth is, as we have all along averred, and as sensible men in that excitable community begin to see, it is in the interest of Philadelphia we write—our New York interests being only indirectly and remotely involved. Had the Pennsylvania company got control of New Jersey, in what way would Philadelphia have been injured or New York hurt? Way station as by the course of nature the former is now, it would, in slang phrase, literally have been "nowhere" had Jersey City and not West Philadelphia been the terminal point. But in more material relations than such as regulate stations and switches is the question of interest material to our Philadelphia neighbors. Where would ruin fall most heavily in case of a collapse—on us or on them? On the relatively few New York capitalists who, on their own account or as agents for foreign constituents, hold a portion of some of the multitudinous *strata* of bonds on which the great scheme rests, or on the city of Philadelphia, an already debt-burdened municipality, its banks, and savings funds, and insurance companies, and trustees, and widows and orphans? We could manage to survive, much as we might deplore it. Not they whom, angered at what in no unkindness we say, we put on their guard. We are safe, thanks to Governor Hoffman's prescience, who long ago, at some risk to his popularity, saw the danger of the intrusion of this corporation within our limits, and warned it away. We believe, as we have said, that Governor Geary's instincts prompt him to revolt; but what can he, poor man, effect with a Republican Legislature owned by this company and the press throughout the commonwealth subsidized? If our vaticinations are unreasonable and unfounded, they do no harm in this camp. It was only inside of Troy and Jerusalem that Cassandra and Salome had so uncomfortable a time, and we know what happened to those incredulous inland cities. But the forecast of the future rests on axioms of political and economical science that never mislead. No instance can be cited of a corporation being anything but an ultimate failure which acts under different charters and is amenable to different responsibility. Witness that monument of discreditable ruin, the Atlantic and Great Western, with its three charters and its Buffalo extension. The distant purchases and leases (for a 999 years' lease is an unpaid-for purchase) [illegible] Pennsylvania company put it in the [illegible] No company ever was sus[illegible]tered except with singleness [illegible] "Siamese" cannot have [illegible] and her railroad men, aside from the *quis custodiet* scruple, may doubt the legal power to give such guarantees, for surely there is none unless expressly conferred; or they may have taken warning from the fate of all the other leased roads, which, if not actual ruins, as is the western division of the Pennsylvania Canal, wither away in the fell embrace. "Poverty," as says the satirist, "seems as it were disposed, before it takes possession of a man entirely, to attack his extremities first." Here the rot is showing itself in the branches. Besides, what is a guarantee worth when by a little dexterous stock manipulation (as in the case of the Pennsylvania sinking fund and poor Miss Briggs, who lends all her money to Colonel Crawley and is grateful) it is, after a time, modified or relinquished? New Jersey is very well out of the scrape.

### FORNEY IN THE CUSTOMS.

*From the Harrisburg Patriot.*

To silence the grumblings of the *Press* about Sumner's removal, San Domingo annexation and other blunders in the administration policy, Grant has nominated John W. Forney for Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, and Forney, as was anticipated, has promptly accepted. He, in fact, lost no time in giving notice of his entire willingness to serve his country, for fear of a change in the Presidential humor. When so many are clamoring for an office delays are dangerous, and it will not do to be too coy about snatching the prize. Forney is too sturdy a place-hunter to let such a gift as the control of the Philadelphia Customs slip through his fingers. If he has sometimes aspired to higher things, he has often shown his willingness to accept much humbler positions. Grant committed a political blunder in insulting Sumner, but he is doing what he can to retrieve his position by purchasing Sumner's toadies. He knew Forney's price, and has paid it without much higgling. But poor a situation as the Philadelphia Custom House is to a man of Forney's ambition, it is yet more than his political influence is worth. His power as a politician has long since reached zero in Pennsylvania. He is in the confidence of neither the Curtin nor Cameron faction, and has few followers anywhere. For a long time the enemy of Cameron, and the vindictive assailant of his personal character, Forney suddenly became his servile adherent, and now flatters the man whom he was accustomed to revile. The enemies of Cameron in the Curtin faction were indignant at Forney's conduct, and learned to despise him as thoroughly as the Cameron faction distrust him.

Forney's design of playing the Douglas game of 1858 over again with Sumner for a hero was manifest enough. If he deceived himself by an apparent analogy in the two cases, he made a very common mistake of politicians. His growls about Sumner's removal were not so fierce as to cause Grant to close the door of conciliation. He roared at him as gently as Snug, the joiner. Grant took the hint, and graciously came forward, after consulting Drexel and Borie, and clapped Forney in the Custom House to shut his mouth. Grant has enough experience in the world and in human nature to know that the hungry fellow is the true revolutionist. A politician with his belly full of meat seldom is known to strike.

Mr. Buchanan might have appeased Forney in the same way in 1858, but his ambition then caused him to aspire to a first-class mission or a place in the Cabinet. There was a negotiation about a printing job in Washington, but that was permitted to fall through, and Forney revolted. By dexterously making use of the potent name of Douglas, and availing himself of an all-pervading popular sentiment against slavery extension, he managed to impress the Republicans with an idea of his importance, and as a reward obtained what they had to bestow—the clerkship of the House of Representatives.

With all his lofty aspirings for political honors, Forney has shown a commendable readiness to take whatever he can get when the pinch comes. At one time the rival of Cameron for a seat in the Senate of the United States, he subsided to the clerkship of the House. At another time a candidate for the highest positions in the gift of President Lincoln, he contented himself with the office of Secretary of the Senate, which he did not give up until his virulent abuse of distinguished Senators rendered it no longer tenable. But a little while ago a hopeful aspirant for the position of Postmaster-General of the United States, he comes down to the collectorship of the customs in Philadelphia, which Grant superciliously flings to him. Such an office in New York, or Boston, or New Orleans means something. But he is collector in a large city with no or little commerce. The sails that he may count in the harbor are for the most part coasting vessels which bring no receipts. Philadelphia is a big town, but the collecting of its customs is not a big office. It will do well enough for Forney. But if he and any of the mousing politicians of Philadelphia imagine that they can exercise any power to control or check the mighty popular revolution that is approaching, the near future will show how ridiculous is their estimate of their own influence. Forney may betray Sumner to Grant and Cameron, but the political fates will not be appeased by any offerings which they may bring to the altar. It is all the same whether Forney goes to the custom house or to —— San Domingo.

### CHICKENS COMING HOME TO ROOST.

*From the Harrisburg Patriot.*

The sins which nations or individuals commit merely because they possess the wanton power are sure, sooner or later, to meet with the stroke of retributive justice. It has been the boast of the Republican party for the past ten years to allow no differences of opinion with the central power of the Government. Freedom of speech was denied. Liberty of the press was scouted. He who attempted the exercise of either of these holy franchises—who dared to speak as he was convinced was right, or print what he believed to be true—was hunted down like a public enemy, pursued by the armed minions of the Government even unto death. When Lincoln told a vulgar joke, the nation was forced to laugh to escape a charge of treason. When Stanton perpetrated an atrocity, freemen were made to bow their heads in sign of acquiescence, or accept incarceration behind the gloomy walls of a military prison. The Republican party expounded and preached this doctrine as the only gauge of loyalty. What has been the result of it? We answer, the building up of as ruthless and intolerant a military despotism as ever outraged the life of a republic. The republics of the past have all been destroyed by just the course of action pursued by the [illegible] past ten to all intents and purposes a military despotism, in which the warlike spirit of an educated soldier combats the genius of our civil institutions and denies to representatives in coordinate branches thereof the right of the freedom of speech. The Senate of the United States, when it made Ulysses S. Grant General, conferred on him a power transcending that of the President of the United States; and now this same man Grant, arrogantly assuming that he embodies as an individual the genuine authority of the Government, lords it over the Senate and drags that over-dignified body low into the dirt. All this is the result of Republican inculcation, and who now is to counteract its evil? The civil power of the Government no longer means anything. He collects its revenues by the power of the bayonet and enforces its laws by the power of military decrees. Grant relies more on the army and the navy than he does on the judiciary for carrying out the policy of his administration. He is encouraged in this faith by acts of Congress which give him power to hurl armed hosts of ruffians on any section of the country to do whatever he deems proper. The Emperor of Russia has no greater power than this, and the Queen of England not so much. With us it is a logical result of Republican teaching during the late war, and now it is forced on us again as pure Republican doctrine. There must be no differences with the central power of the Government. The people must have no opinions at variance with the wishes or the speculations of their rulers. Lincoln and Cameron, and Stanton and Butler taught this execrable doctrine during the war. Grant and Cameron and the Dent family, backed by a servile majority of Republican Senators, now carry it into practice. The chickens have come home to roost. The representatives of the people dare not differ with the Executive. The law-making power of the Government must obey the will of the Executive to the disregard of the wishes of the people. Such is the situation. There is no escape from it but in revolution, or in the orderly triumph of the Democratic party at the ballot-box.


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The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

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PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON.—PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.

The first-class Steamship FALL RIVER, Captain Hinckley, will sail on Thursday, March 30, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN and Washington, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C. M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent. OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., AGENTS

For all the above lines.

No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, where further information may be obtained.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 18 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 98 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

| "EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS. |
|---|---|
| ANGLIA, | IOWA, |
| AUSTRALIA, | TYRIAN, |
| BRITANNIA, | BRITANNIA, |
| INDIA, | IOWA, |
| COLUMBIA, | TYRIAN, |
| EUROPA. | BRITANNIA. |

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.—SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES, Leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M.

[illegible] propellers of this company will com[illegible] of March.

[illegible]urs.

[illegible]t free of commission [illegible]ating terms.

[illegible]O., Agents. [illegible]RE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, April 4, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, March 31.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, April 1, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, April 1.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, April 8, at 12 M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Sunday, April 10.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street Wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to JOHN F. OHL, PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

| | |
|---|---|
| OCEANIC, Captain Murray. | ARCTIC. |
| ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. | BALTIC. |
| PACIFIC, Captain Perry. | ADRIATIC. |

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Bowles Brothers & Co.,

PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON.

No. 19 WILLIAM Street

New York,

ISSUE

Credits for Travellers

IN EUROPE.

Exchange on Paris and the Unio[illegible]

Bank of London,

IN SUMS TO SUIT. [1 7 3m

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity. An exhibit of the financial condition of city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
Finance Committee.

1 6 60tf

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 109 South THIRD Street,

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 2 fmwf


BEST AVAILABLE COPY

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### City Affairs.

—The proposed reservoir in East Fairmount Park will be five times the size of all the other city reservoirs combined. Its largest diameter will be nearly half a mile in length.

—John Fennon, a switch-tender on the railroad at Twenty-third and Spring Garden streets, has been held in bail for indecent conduct towards little girls whom he had decoyed into his watch-box.

—Richard Sickles, for reckless driving and running over a man at Passyunk road and Dickerson street yesterday, has been held in $1000 bail to answer.

—The celebration of the Pennsylvania Reserves will take place in Horticultural Hall on the 16th of May next, and will consist of a business meeting in the morning, an oration in the afternoon, and a banquet and ball in the evening.

—The Board of Guardians met yesterday and agreed to have additional nurses for the insane department of the Almshouse. The manufacturing department produced $1607·05 worth of goods last month. James Lockhardtwas elected engineer.

### Domestic Affairs.

—The trial of Laura Fair for the murder of A. P. Crittenden, about a year since, was commenced in San Francisco yesterday, and excites much interest.

—Ground for a new and extensive hotel on Fifth avenue, opposite Central Park, New York city, was broken yesterday, and it is to be completed within twelve months.

—John A. Hovey, of Morristown, N. J., a cabin passenger on the steamer Yazoo, from Philadelphia for New Orleans, committed suicide on the 21st instant by jumping overboard.

—The proceedings for a new trial in the Filkins express robbery case, at Albany, N. Y., will probably be abandoned, and Filkins be made to pay the penalty of the great crime of which he was convicted.

—The first game of base ball of the season was played in New Orleans yesterday between the Lone Stars of that city and the Chicago White Stockings, the latter scoring nine to the former's six, without a run being earned on either side.

—The Democratic members of Congress held a caucus last night at the Capitol, and, in the discussion of Southern affairs, it was maintained that the disturbances in the South are the result of the bad state of local government there.

### Foreign Affairs.

—General Faidherbe has been summoned to Versailles.

—The revolutionary authority is completely dominant in Paris.

—The San Domingo commissioners returned last evening to Washington.

—The new rates of export duty in Cuba go into effect on the first of next month.

—The candidates of the Central Republican Committee have generally been elected in Paris.

—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* says that Baron Gerolt was recalled from Washington at his own request.

—A series of engagements are reported as having taken place in the Eastern Department of Cuba between the Spanish troops and the insurgents.

—The King of Sweden is suffering from a relapse of his recent sickness, and the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark have gone to visit him.

—The insurrectionary Central Committee has extorted from some of the supporters of the Committee of Order a full and exact list of the members of that organization.

—A Berlin despatch announces that a bill will be introduced in the Federal Parliament for the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine under the government of the Emperor.

—Negotiations for a final treaty of peace between France and Germany will soon commence, and it is expected that the sittings of the representatives of both governments will be held this week.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

### NO GERMANS NEED APPLY.

As heretofore stated by telegraph, a league is formed in Paris the members of which bind themselves not to employ Germans, and even Frenchmen who are suspected of having commercial dealings with Germans are not safe from ill-treatment. An *affiche* has been posted upon the walls of Paris, showing the action of the authorities in the matter, which we translate as follows:—"The syndical chambers have met, and have unanimously decided that no German shall henceforth be admitted into houses of business in Paris." We also translate the first article of this Anti-Prussian League:—"Article 1. The National Anti-Prussian League is constituted for a period of five years. Its object is—(1.) To place natives of Alsace and Lorraine in the commercial establishments of the principal towns of France, in order to avoid espionage by excluding Prussian employes and replacing them by our former compatriots. (2.) To procure aid and employment for such of the population of the annexed territory as may refuse to live under the Prussian yoke, and shall emigrate into France. (3.) To distribute throughout the country all works narrating the acts of cruelty committed by the Germans, in order to foster aversion against our enemies. (4.) To present to the colleges, lyceums, schools, and free institutions, works concerning Germany, her manners and customs, her ambition, her tendencies, in order to stir up in youthful minds the desire to avenge their country."

### "DECEASED WIFE'S SISTERS."

With a persistency that is almost comic, when the cause is considered, the South Australians uplift again and again the proud banner bearing "Deceased Wife's Sisters" on its haughty folds. To descend to plain English, the colonial Englishmen, once removed, wish to marry the sisters of their deceased wives, and have four times in twelve years passed a local act to make such marriages legal! But the mother country—a very stern parent in this matter, though very indulgent in everything else—has four times disallowed the act. If there is something odd in the perseverance of the colonists, there is also at first sight something rather peculiar in the iron refusals of Downing street. For in what other wish do we ever thwart our spoiled children across the seas? We allow the Canadians to tax our goods. We allowed the Red River rebels to hang a British subject. We never interfered when Victoria made an ex-Irish rebel one of its Ministers. We allow Canada to enter into negotiations with the Yankees. We tolerated long ago the expulsion of our convicts from the Cape of Good Hope. We withdrew our troops from New Zealand at the first whisper of a petulant little parliament. We grant to infant colonies self-government so soon as they can toddle about alone. We send them our princes from time to time, and the British tax-payer pays, in the estimates, for gifts to please our fellow-citizens abroad. We give them titles and honors as often as they desire. We deny them no boon, no toy, no liberty. In fact, we have been as tolerant of all outbursts of independence as a doting mother is of the bad temper of a teething child. But it would seem that there is one exception to this unbroken shower of "sweeties." We cannot give them their deceased wives' sisters.—*London Gazette.*

—The weight of the imported Percheron horse Hercules, owned near Allentown, Pa., is 1700 pounds.

—One firm in proprietary medicines in Boston does a business annually to the extent of $800,000.

## *THE INCOME TAX.*

### IMPORTANT DECISION OF COMMISSIONER PLEASANTON.

The following decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is of great interess to tax-payers. The article from the New York *Tribune*, which we republished yesterday in this paper, will explain the matter more fully. It may even be that the *Tribune's* article suggested the order of the Commissioner, which we here present:—

Tax-payers who prefer not to make returns of income for the year 1870 in detail, as set forth on page 2 of form 24, will be allowed to make a statement in the following form, which may be made by the proper interlineations and erasures on pages 2 and 3 of form 24.

Statement of income gains and profits of ——, of ——, county of ——, and State of ——, during the year 1870, after making all legal deductions ——. Taxable income.....$——
Amount of total 2½ per cent..... ——
Affidavit ——, State of —— ——, county of ——, ss. ——, being sworn according to law, deposes and says that the foregoing statement contains a full, true, and correct account of his income for the year A. D. 1870, which he has received, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividend, undivided profits, wages or salary, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation, or from any other source whatever, from the first day of January to the 31st day of December, A. D. 1870, both days inclusive, and subject to an income tax under the excise law of the United States, and that he has not received and is not entitled to receive from any or all sources of income together any other sum for the said year besides what is herein set forth, except such amounts as, though justly due to the applicant, are not good and collectable, and that he is honestly and truly entitled to make the deductions from his income for the said year, as made by him, in accordance with the true intent of the excise law of the United States, and that the several rates and amounts therein contained are stated in legal tender currency.
Sworn to and subscribed this —— day of ——. A. D, 1871, before me ——, Assistant Assessor —— Division —— District of ——.

Written answers will not be required to the questions on page 3, of form 24.

Affidavit No. 1, on page 9 of the said form 24, may be modified by the erasure of the bonds, "and that during said year his entire gross income from every source, estimated in said currency without any deduction or diminution whatever, did not exceed two thousand dollars."


## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869, by the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company of West Virginia, to secure the payment of a certain debt, therein described, due to Frederick Fairthorne, amounting to $7000, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1869, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, page 522, I will, ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, 1871 (that being the second Monday of the month), at the front door of the Court House of Wirt county, West Virginia, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, by public auction, for cash in hand, the following real and personal property in said deed mentioned, to wit:—all that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, about one mile west of the Court House of Wirt county, containing THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, known as the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company's Farm.

Also, one other certain tract of land situate on the waters of Synn Camp Run, and left hand fork of Tucker's Creek, in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, containing EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, more or less, being the same tracts of land conveyed to the said Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company, by Nelson J. Nickerson and wife, by deed bearing date on the 8th day of June, 1866; both of said deeds are of record in the Office of the Recorder of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, pages 298 and 301.

Also one Portable Steam Engine Boiler and fixtures, 20 horse-power, two sets of blacksmith tools and a lot of oil well tools, and one fire-proof safe, all of which is now upon the premises.

1 awt M8 D. H. LEONARD, Trustee.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and millsites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

4 2 15 taw t5 10
BENJAMIN WHITE, }
BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Large and valuable Building known as the Humane Hose House, No. 227 Wood street. On Tuesday, April 4, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that four-story press-brick front building, situate on the north side of Wood street, east of Third street, No. 227; containing in front on Wood street 16 feet, and extending in depth 50 feet. The building is well and substantially built, been occupied by the Humane Hose Company; is also valuable for manufacturing purposes. Gas fixtures are included in the sale free of charge. Immediate possession. Clear of all incumbrance.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
3 25 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1625 Burton street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, and below South street. On Tuesday, April 4th, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the north side of Burton street, No. 1625; the lot containing in front on Burton street 15 feet, and extending in depth 92 feet; contains 5 rooms. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $68 80. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 1721 South street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
3 25 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Four-story Brick Dwelling, No. 106 Union street, west of Front street. On Tuesday, April 4, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that four-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the south side of Union street, west of Front street, No. 106, containing in front on Union street, 14 feet 11 inches, and extending in depth 71 feet, including an alley 2 feet 8 inches wide, now open. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
3 25 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.


## MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1871.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 11th day of March, A. D. 1846, entitled "An Act relative to Registered Tax of and Municipal Claims in the County of Philadelphia," that the following writ scire facias sur claim has been placed in my hands for service, to wit:—

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The City of Philadelphia vs. Unknown owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 218, etc.; for the sum of sixty-two dollars and thirty-five cents, for work and labor done and performed, and materials furnished, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the north side of Sedline street, at the distance of twenty feet eastwardly from the east side of Thirty-sixth street, in the Twenty-fourth ward of said city; containing in front on said Sedline street eighteen (18) feet, and extending of that width in depth northwardly seventy-five feet, more or less. Bounded on the westward by ground of Frederick Reigoult, and on the eastward by ground of Schofield.

Same vs. E. W. Rusta, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 215, for the sum of forty-three dollars and eighty-six cents, to wit, for registered taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast corner of Broad and South streets, in the Fourth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said South street three feet six inches, and extending of that width in length or depth southward along the east side of Broad street one hundred and twenty feet to Alaska street.

Same vs. Bennet Schnapps, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 224, for the sum of seventy-five dollars and twenty cents, for city taxes for years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwardly side of Orleans street, in the Twenty-fifth ward of the city of Philadelphia, beginning at the distance of six hundred feet westwardly from the west side of Emerald street, then extending westwardly along said Orleans street one hundred and ten feet more or less to a point in the middle of Gunner's Run, then southwardly along middle of said run to ground now or late of John Stiles, then eastwardly along the same one hundred feet more or less to ground granted to Thomas Bennett, then northwardly by the same at a line at right angles with said Orleans street one hundred feet to place of beginning.

Same vs. Anthony Hongler, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 226, for the sum of ten dollars and thirty cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Adams street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-six feet westward from the west side of Almond street, containing in front on said Adams street eighteen feet, and extending in depth southward sixty-eight four and five-eighths inches to a six feet wide alley.

Same vs. Richard Conner and Labonius Rose, reputed owners, or whoever may be owner, and Edward Thiele, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 227, for the sum of seventeen dollars and thirty-two cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all those two certain lots or pieces of ground situated on the south side of Adams street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of seventy-two feet westward from the west side of Almond street, containing on the said Adams street thirty-six feet (each lot eighteen feet), and extending in depth sixty-eight feet, four and five-eighths inches to a six-feet wide alley.

Same vs. John M. Schwartz, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 228, for the sum of eighty dollars and ten cents, for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Hancock street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and eight feet northward from the north side of Cumberland street, containing in front on said Hancock street thirty-six feet (36 feet), and extending in depth westward one hundred and nine feet to Palethorp street.

Same vs. Jacob Cullinan, owner or reputed owner, or whosoever may be owner, and Miles B. Hartley, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 229, for the sum of sixty-one dollars and sixty-two cents for city taxes for the years 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Hancock street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of ninety feet northward from the north side of Cumberland street, containing in front or breadth on said Hancock street eighteen feet, and extending of that width in depth westward one hundred and nine feet to Palethorp street.

Same vs. Charles Butte, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 230, for the sum of eighty dollars and thirty cents, for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1866, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Hancock street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and sixty-one feet northward from the north side of Cumberland street, containing in front or breadth on the said Hancock street thirty-five (35) feet, and extending in depth westward one hundred and nine feet to Palethorp street.

Same vs. James O'Neill, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P. March Term, 1871, No. 231, for the sum of eighteen dollars and fifty-six cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the east side of Howard street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of eighty-three feet eight and one-quarter inches north of Norris street, containing in front on said Norris street, eighteen feet, and in depth eastward one hundred and ten feet to Hope street.

Same vs. John B. Longshore, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 232, for the sum of eighteen dollars and sixty-five cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the east side of Howard street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and one feet eight and one quarter inches north of Norris street, containing in front on said Howard street eighteen feet, and in depth eastward one hundred and ten feet to Hope street.

Same vs. Alfred Moore, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and John Moore, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No 233, for the sum of nineteen dollars and forty-one cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Sergeant street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-one feet four and one-half inches northwest of Trenton avenue, containing in front on said Sergeant street twenty feet, and in depth southwestward one hundred and forty feet to Dickinson street.

Same vs. William Seeling, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Mary Adeline Thompson, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 234, for the sum of forty-one dollars and ninety-one cents, for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Wrecker and Spangler streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Wrecker street one hundred feet, and in depth along Spangler street sixty feet.

Same vs. Sepviva, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and George Shwecnter, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 235, for the sum of twenty-one dollars and twenty-eight cents, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast side of Cumberland street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of sixty-four feet nine and one-half inches southeast of Trenton avenue, containing in front on said Cumberland street eighteen feet, and in depth northeastward one hundred and sixty feet to Dickinson street.

Same vs. James Graham, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Eliza Jane Graham, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 236, for the sum of fifty dollars and fourteen cents, for city taxes for the year 1868, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast side of Cumberland street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and sixty-five feet three and one-eighth inches southwest of Commerce street, containing in front or breadth on said Cedar street forty feet and in depth southeastward ninety feet to Spangler street.

Same vs. Joseph Bayard, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, Lazarus Schloss, et al., registered owners, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 242, for the sum of ten dollars and seventy-three cents, for city tax for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Aimond and Rose (or Arawingo) street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Almond street twenty-seven feet five and three quarter inches, and in depth southeastward between a line at right angles to Almond street on the north side of said lot, and the line of said Rose street, on the southwest side thereof eighty feet (80), more or less.

Same vs. L. Mulligan, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 243, for the sum of ten dollars and seventy cents, for city tax for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast side of Almond street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of fifty-five feet southwest of Cumberland street, containing in front on said Almond street eighteen feet, and in depth eighty-five feet (85), be it more or less.

Same vs. E. H. Grant, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Benjamin Ritter, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 244, for the sum of thirty-three dollars and sixty cents, for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Adams street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of thirty-four feet east of Tulip street, containing in front on said Adams street eighteen feet, and extending in depth southwestward seventy feet.

Same vs. G. Guckenbuchler, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Christian Abele, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 245, for the sum of fifty-two dollars and forty-three cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Coates street, in the Fifteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of thirty-six feet easterly of Twenty-first street, containing in front on said Coates street eighteen feet, and in depth on east line fifty-six feet nine and three-eighth inches, and on the west line fifty-five feet six and three-eighths inches.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a three-story brick dwelling-house, being No. 2048 Coates street.

Same vs. James McCormick, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and William Smith, et al., registered owners, etc., C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 247, for the sum of thirty-nine dollars and fifty-two cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the northeast corner of Fourth and York streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Fourth street one hundred feet, and extending in depth eastward along the north side of said York street one hundred and two feet six inches to Orianna street.

Same vs. Isaiah Robinson, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Hosea Robinson, registered owner, C. P. March Term, 1871, No. 248, for the sum of sixteen dollars and seventy-eight cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the southwest side of Townsend street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of sixty-eight feet southeast of Pulip street, containing in front on said Townsend street eighteen feet, and in depth southwestward eighty-one feet six and one quarter inches.

Same vs. George Davis, owner or reputed owner, etc., and Elizabeth R. Edwards et al., registered owners, etc., C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 249, for the sum of sixteen dollars and ninety-eight cents, city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and seventy-nine feet three and three-quarter inches northwest from Cedar street, containing in front on said Tucker street sixteen feet, and in depth southwestward eighty-one feet, more or less.

Same vs. William Payran, owner or reputed owner, etc., and Elizabeth R. Edwards et al., registered owners, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 250, for the sum of sixteen dollars and ninety-eight cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the southwest side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and fifty-nine feet three and three-quarters inches northwest of Cedar street, containing in front on said Tucker street sixteen feet, and in depth southwestward eighty feet, more or less.

Same vs. Joseph Stockton, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Elizabeth R. Edwards, et al., registered owners, etc., C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 251, for the sum of fifteen dollars and ninety-seven cents for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869 against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and seventy-five feet three and three-quarters inches northwest of Cedar street, containing in front on said Tucker street sixteen (16) feet, and in depth southwestward seventy-five feet more or less.

Same vs. Christian Smith, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Adam Ihrig, registered owner, C. P. March Term, 1871, No. 252, for the sum of twenty-one dollars and eighty-five cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869 against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Fourth street in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and thirty feet two and one-quarter inches north of Cadwalader street, containing in front on Fourth street seventeen feet, and in depth on north line forty-six feet eleven and seven-eighths inches, and on south line forty-three feet nine and one-eighth inches.

Same vs. John Kater, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 254, for the sum of twenty-seven dollars and forty cents, for city taxes for year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Mariner street, in the Second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and forty feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on said Mariner street sixteen feet, and in depth northward thirty-five feet more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected a three story brick, house, No. 1329 Mariner street.

Same vs. Richard Shields, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 255, for the sum of twenty-seven dollars and forty cents for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Mariner street, in the Second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and fifty-six feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on said Mariner street sixteen feet, and in depth north forty feet, more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected a three-story brick house, being No. 1331 Mariner street.

Same vs. Richard Shields, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 256, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and fifty-four cents for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Mott street, in the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and fifty-six feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on said Mott street sixteen feet, and in depth southward forty feet, more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected one three-story brick house, being No. 1332 Mott street.

Same vs. Richard Shields, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P. March Term, 1871, No. 257, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and fifty-seven cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Mott street, in the second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and seventy-two feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on the said Mott street sixteen feet, and depth southward forty feet, more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected a three-story brick house, being No. 1334 Mott street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT.

Same vs. Mary W. Neff, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, D. C., March Term, 1871, No. 943, for the sum of one hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety-seven cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Tenth and Morgan streets, in the Tenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said Tenth street eighteen feet, more or less, and in depth eastward along said Morgan street, sixty feet.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a two-story frame building, being No. 243 North Tenth street.

## MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 239, for the sum of eighty-eight dollars and ninety-one cents, against all those two certain lots or pieces of ground, situated on the south side of Norris street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of thirty-four feet east of Fifth street, containing in front on said Norris street thirty-two (32) feet, and in depth fifty-seven feet to a three feet wide alley.

Same vs. Norcross & Sheets, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, and Benjamin J. Ritter & William R. Urwiler, registered owners, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 240, for the sum of nineteen dollars and four cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast of Tulip street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and twenty-one feet four and one-half inches northeast of Norris street, containing in front on said Tulip street thirty-two (32) feet, and in depth southeastward ninety-feet.

Same vs. Unknown, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Abraham B. Wood, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 241, for the sum of eighteen dollars and nine cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast side of Cedar street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and sixty-five feet three and one-eighth inches southwest of Commerce street, containing in front or breadth on said Cedar street forty feet and in depth southeastward ninety feet to Spangler street.

Same vs. Joseph Bayard, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, Lazarus Schloss, et al., registered owners, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 242, for the sum of ten dollars and seventy-three cents, for city tax for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Aimond and Rose (or Arawingo) street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Almond street twenty-seven feet five and three quarter inches, and in depth southeastward between a line at right angles to Almond street on the north side of said lot, and the line of said Rose street, on the southwest side thereof eighty feet (80), more or less.

Same vs. L. Mulligan, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 243, for the sum of ten dollars and seventy cents, for city tax for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast side of Almond street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of fifty-five feet southwest of Cumberland street, containing in front on said Almond street eighteen feet, and in depth eighty-five feet (85), be it more or less.

Same vs. E. H. Grant, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Benjamin Ritter, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 244, for the sum of thirty-three dollars and sixty cents, for city taxes for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Adams street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of thirty-four feet east of Tulip street, containing in front on said Adams street eighteen feet, and extending in depth southwestward seventy feet.

Same vs. G. Guckenbuchler, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Christian Abele, registered owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 245, for the sum of fifty-two dollars and forty-three cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Coates street, in the Fifteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of thirty-six feet easterly of Twenty-first street, containing in front on said Coates street eighteen feet, and in depth on east line fifty-six feet nine and three-eighth inches, and on the west line fifty-five feet six and three-eighths inches.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a three-story brick dwelling-house, being No. 2048 Coates street.

Same vs. James McCormick, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and William Smith, et al., registered owners, etc., C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 247, for the sum of thirty-nine dollars and fifty-two cents, for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the northeast corner of Fourth and York streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Fourth street one hundred feet, and extending in depth eastward along the north side of said York street one hundred and two feet six inches to Orianna street.

Same vs. Isaiah Robinson, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Hosea Robinson, registered owner, C. P. March Term, 1871, No. 248, for the sum of sixteen dollars and seventy-eight cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the southwest side of Townsend street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of sixty-eight feet southeast of Pulip street, containing in front on said Townsend street eighteen feet, and in depth southwestward eighty-one feet six and one quarter inches.

Same vs. George Davis, owner or reputed owner, etc., and Elizabeth R. Edwards et al., registered owners, etc., C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 249, for the sum of sixteen dollars and ninety-eight cents, city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and seventy-nine feet three and three-quarter inches northwest from Cedar street, containing in front on said Tucker street sixteen feet, and in depth southwestward eighty-one feet, more or less.

Same vs. William Payran, owner or reputed owner, etc., and Elizabeth R. Edwards et al., registered owners, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 250, for the sum of sixteen dollars and ninety-eight cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the southwest side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and fifty-nine feet three and three-quarters inches northwest of Cedar street, containing in front on said Tucker street sixteen feet, and in depth southwestward eighty feet, more or less.

Same vs. Joseph Stockton, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Elizabeth R. Edwards, et al., registered owners, etc., C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 251, for the sum of fifteen dollars and ninety-seven cents for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869 against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and seventy-five feet three and three-quarters inches northwest of Cedar street, containing in front on said Tucker street sixteen (16) feet, and in depth southwestward seventy-five feet more or less.

Same vs. Christian Smith, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and Adam Ihrig, registered owner, C. P. March Term, 1871, No. 252, for the sum of twenty-one dollars and eighty-five cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869 against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Fourth street in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and thirty feet two and one-quarter inches north of Cadwalader street, containing in front on Fourth street seventeen feet, and in depth on north line forty-six feet eleven and seven-eighths inches, and on south line forty-three feet nine and one-eighth inches.

Same vs. John Kater, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 254, for the sum of twenty-seven dollars and forty cents, for city taxes for year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Mariner street, in the Second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and forty feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on said Mariner street sixteen feet, and in depth northward thirty-five feet more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected a three story brick, house, No. 1329 Mariner street.

Same vs. Richard Shields, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 255, for the sum of twenty-seven dollars and forty cents for city taxes for the year 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Mariner street, in the Second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and fifty-six feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on said Mariner street sixteen feet, and in depth north forty feet, more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected a three-story brick house, being No. 1331 Mariner street.

Same vs. Richard Shields, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P., March Term, 1871, No. 256, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and fifty-four cents for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Mott street, in the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and fifty-six feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on said Mott street sixteen feet, and in depth southward forty feet, more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected one three-story brick house, being No. 1332 Mott street.

Same vs. Richard Shields, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, C. P. March Term, 1871, No. 257, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and fifty-seven cents, for city taxes for the years 1868 and 1869, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Mott street, in the second ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of two hundred and seventy-two feet west of Thirteenth street, containing in front on the said Mott street sixteen feet, and depth southward forty feet, more or less.

N. B.—On this lot is erected a three-story brick house, being No. 1334 Mott street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT.

Same vs. Mary W. Neff, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, D. C., March Term, 1871, No. 943, for the sum of one hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety-seven cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

*The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably advance for the time ordered.*

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1871.


## *MR. SUMNER'S ANTI-SAN DOMINGO SPEECH.*

Whatever may be the inherent value or worthlessness of Dominica, it is impossible to read Senator Sumner's speech without coming to the conclusion that very irregular and improper means have been resorted to in the negotiations relating to that proposed acquisition. The sketch he gives of the leaders of Dominica is anything but complimentary. Our own politicians are bad enough, but they are embodiments of virtue when compared with the rulers of the Spanish-American nations, and, more especially, such men as Baez. He has figured during the last eight or ten years as the active ally of the Spaniards in their efforts to establish their dominion over Dominica, as a zealous opponent of annexation to the United States, as a patriot of the first water, as a cruel and sanguinary tyrant, and, finally, as a gigantic real estate speculator, who proposes to transfer his country bodily to the United States Government. The principal portion of Senator Sumner's speech is made up of an exposure of the tyrannies, perfidies, and rascalities of Baez, and of a series of complaints that the naval power of this country was improperly employed to maintain his authority while the negotiations with the United States were pending. All these points seem to be clearly established. There can be no doubt that Baez is a cruel and unprincipled scoundrel; that the Dominicans, either through their own inherent efforts or by the aid of the Haytiens, would have deposed him during the last year, if American war vessels had not propped up his shadowy authority; and that the administration issued orders and rendered assistance to Baez of such a character that it is amenable to caustic criticism. It is probable that some of these acts may be, in part, explained by the defenders of the Presidential policy; and it is only fair that their responses should be duly considered before final judgment is passed on this part of the controversy; but as matters stand now, there are apparently good grounds for the belief that American fleets have been maintaining a usurper in office for the purpose of enabling him to sell to us his country. The alleged violations of international law connected with such a transaction, upon which Senator Sumner lays great stress, are of even less importance than their probable bearing upon the practical value of Dominica. We bought Florida from the Spaniards, but the long fight with the Seminoles cost the nation more money than the territory was ever worth; and if the Dominicans, in consequence of a belief that Baez has betrayed them, or from any other cause, resist the enforcement of our authority, they may prove as worthless and as troublesome as the Seminoles. That they do not lack the power, even when under chicken-thief leaders like Cabral, to wage hostilities in an effective manner, is proved by their recent successful resistance to Spain; and it is not pleasant to contemplate the prospect that we would be compelled to wage a war like that continued for years in Florida, or like the wars waged by Spain against the Cuban insurgents and against the Dominicans. If our first step after annexation must be the massacre of an insurgent population capable of prolonging a struggle indefinitely by a retreat into interior mountains or swamps, we may well shrink from a policy that would entail such repulsive, distasteful, and cruel duties. The forthcoming report of the commissioners sent to Dominica may throw additional light upon the sentiments of the masses of that country; but it will be hardly safe to place implicit reliance upon their opinions. With the results of the experiment made by Napoleon and Maximilian in Mexico, and a foreknowledge of the defeat of the effort to re-establish Spanish authority over Dominica, which was apparently commenced with the unanimous consent of the people interested, we may well pause, in view of the complications described in Sumner's speech, before we accept the black elephant tendered by Baez.

The Cable Reports from France indicate that the revolutionary movement has spread from Paris to other leading towns, and the late elections in Paris have resulted in Communist triumphs, partly on account of the absence of the friends of law and order from the polls. Although the authority of M. Thiers is supposed to be seriously menaced by these events, it is by no means certain that it will necessarily be overthrown. The existing Government lacks, above all other things, soldiers in whom it can confide; and continuance of its authority seems to hinge upon its ability to speedily organize a trustworthy army. Under similar circumstances, in the United States, hundreds of thousands of reliable volunteers would rush to the defense of an Assembly chosen by the whole nation; but it is impossible to predict what Frenchmen may or may not do.

The Broad Street Railroad Bill was negatively reported in the Legislature yesterday. It is to be hoped that this is the last of it.

## *THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.*

The anti-Penn Squareites having held their indignation meeting without apparently convincing anybody but themselves—*i. e.* the property-holders about Washington and Independence Squares—of the iniquity of the so-called "intersection job;" having set off their fireworks without exciting any enthusiasm except among a small crowd of small boys; having instigated a corruption investigation which has come to nothing, for the reason that no witnesses can be found to substantiate the accusations so boldly put forth in the anti-Penn Square organ; and having now, it would seem exhausted both argument and vituperation, it is to be hoped that the commissioners will, uninfluenced by factious clamor, past, present, or prospective, go to work and erect the public buildings where the people have said that they shall be erected, without further delay. The Legislature took the one proper course to settle definitely and forever the controversy with regard to the site for the new public buildings by submitting the subject to the vote of the citizens of Philadelphia. Every man, woman, and child in Philadelphia knows how the election resulted, and the choice of Penn Square by an overwhelming majority ought to have put a stop to all further agitation. The attempt of the property-holders whose incomes would probably be affected by the removal of the public offices from their present location to nullify the decision of the citizens of Philadelphia is one of the most shameless and impudent violations of the fundamental principle of republicanism that has ever occurred in this or any other community. The motives of those who have opposed the plans of the commission have been so utterly transparent that their arguments have been deprived of any force they would have had under other circumstances, and the whole effect of the post-election controversy has been to confirm those who voted for Penn Square in the opinion that they made a proper decision last October. We do not blame the Washington Square property-holders for wishing to hold fast to their present good things, but it certainly cannot be expected that the entire city of Philadelphia must be inconvenienced in order to oblige a small coterie of individuals who are engaged in the lucrative business of letting out lawyers' offices at exorbitant rates. This would be carrying the principle of accommodation entirely too far, and while the desolate owners of buildings in the neighborhood of Fifth and Sixth and Chesnut and Walnut streets have our sincere sympathies in their misfortune, we must deprecate the manner in which they have endeavored to obstruct a great public enterprise in order that their private interests might be benefited.

The present seasonable weather should be taken advantage of by the Building Commissioners to commence the work of digging the cellar and laying the foundations, in order that it may be well advanced before next winter. If the work is delayed until the commissioners cease to be criticized, it will never commence at all; and it should be remembered that all the clamor which has been raised since the election has been with a view of preventing the public buildings from being removed from their present location. The commissioners will not be doing their duty if they allow themselves any longer to be impeded in the important work which they have in hand by the Chinese thunder of the anti-Penn Squareites; and if we are ever to have public buildings suitable to the dignity of the city, and which will afford decent accommodations for our courts and municipal offices they should be commenced at once and finished as rapidly as possible.

## *THE INCOME TAX RETURNS.*

We published yesterday a remarkable editorial article from the New York *Tribune* concerning the changes in the law regulating the assessment and collection of the income tax, and the fact that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in preparing the blanks for the returns, had overlooked these changes. General Pleasanton, whose manly efforts to secure the repeal of the tax have not been lost sight of by the people, has promptly rectified the mistake made at the outset. His decision modifying the original form of return will be found on another page, and every person who has not yet made his return should read it before submitting answers to the impertinent questions embraced in the blanks recently distributed by the assistant assessors. The Commissioner fully meets the point made in reference to the details of income, by authorizing a form of return which simply requires a statement of the net income liable to taxation. In reference, however, to the cases of those whose gross incomes did not exceed $2000 during 1870, the Commissioner fails to give all the relief that was demanded. A portion of the affidavit has been stricken out, but every person whose income did not exceed $2000 is still required to make an affidavit to the effect that he "was not possessed of an income valued in the United States legal-tender currency liable to be assessed according to the provisions of the act of July 14, 1870." As was shown by the *Tribune* article, there is no authority of law for the exaction of any return whatever in such cases. Whether or not it is desirable for the people to defy the Commissioner by neglecting to make the return, is a matter for individual decision. Many will doubtless prefer to hunt up the assistant assessor to avoid all possibility of trouble, while others will be prompted to rely upon their rights as citizens and refuse compliance with an unwarranted decision of the Commissioner.

The English House of Lords is determined to preserve intact all the legacies of the Middle Ages. Last night the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, previously passed by the House of Commons, came up for final disposition, but only to be rejected, after a lengthy discussion. The prohibition is repeatedly violated in England, it is opposed to the spirit of the age, and the House of Lords, by its adverse action, has simply aimed another blow at its own stability.

Smith, the "Rooster," has pneumatic tubes on the brain. Yesterday afternoon he introduced in the Legislature a bill authorizing the construction of pneumatic tubes under the city of Philadelphia and under the Delaware river. If this bill should become a law, it is to be hoped that Smith will be at once injected into his submarine network, and kept moving back and forth under ground until he gets his fill of pneumatics. Perhaps it would be a good thing to authorize the construction of a pneumatic tube under the Atlantic to San Domingo, when we could rid ourselves forever of Smith by shooting him down into the tropics.

## OBITUARY.

**McKean Buchanan, Paymaster U. S. N.**

McKean Buchanan, a distinguished United States naval officer, died recently at Charlestown, Mass. He held the office of paymaster, and was one of the oldest of that rank in the service, being in his seventy-third year. He was a native of Baltimore, a son of Dr. George Buchanan, and grandson of Thomas McKean, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and afterwards a Governor of this Commonwealth. Mr. Buchanan was commissioned as purser in the navy by President Adams in 1826. Since that time he has seen thirty-two and a half years of active service, one-half of which time was spent at sea. He made four cruises to the Pacific and one voyage around the world in the sloop Vincennes, which trip was the first of the kind made by any American man-of-war. In 1861 he was on board the frigate Congress when it engaged with and was disabled by the Rebel iron-clad Merrimac in Hampton Roads. In that deadly naval battle he commanded the berth-deck division of his vessel. This was his final service afloat. By the law of December, 1861, he was placed on the retired list by reason of his age, but on account of his great abilities he was kept in active service until within a short time of his death.

**John Tappan.**

John Tappan, a distinguished and venerable merchant of Boston, better known as President and Treasurer of the American Tract Society, which office he held for forty years, died on Saturday last, at his residence near that city. At the time of his death he was nearly ninety years of age. His native place was Northampton, but he went to Boston about the year 1799, and has since remained there. After a short but very successful business career, he retired upon a competency as early as 1825. He has since held several offices of business honor and trust in the city. He was at one time a religious follower of Dr. Channing, but afterwards returned to the orthodox faith. He held the most responsible office of the Tract Society, and was always interested in foreign missions, holding the position of member of the Prudential Committee of the American Board. To this cause, as well as to many others, he was always a liberal contributor. He also held offices in other religious and benevolent institutions, and was a prominent and early advocate of the temperance movement.

## NOTICES.


OVERCOATS,
OVERCOATS FOR SPRING. ALL THE NEW STYLES
OVERCOATS, AND
OVERCOATS, NEW COLORS.
BEAUTIFUL, FRESH SPRING SUITS,
BEAUTIFUL, FRESH SPRING SUITS,
BEAUTIFUL, FRESH SPRING SUITS,
FOR
BUSINESS OR DRESS,
BUSINESS OR DRESS.
BOYS' ALL-WOOL SUITS,
BOYS' ALL-WOOL SUITS,
BOYS' ALL-WOOL SUITS,
FOR
SUNDAYS AND WEEKDAYS,
SUNDAYS AND WEEKDAYS.
VERY DURABLE AND VERY CHEAP.
VERY DURABLE AND VERY CHEAP.
IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF CHILDREN'S FANCY SUITS,
IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF CHILDREN'S FANCY SUITS,
ON THE FIRST FLOOR.
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THE SUDDEN CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE, together with the searching winds which are now so common, are causing severe Colds to prevail everywhere, and laying the foundations for many cases of Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Asthma, and other Lung Disorders. Prudent people should now take especial precautions to avoid unnecessary exposure, and if unfortunate enough to contract Colds, would do well to resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe and reliable remedy, which will not only promptly cure Coughs and Colds, but will relieve and strengthen the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms. Sold everywhere.

FISH.

EXTRA NEW MESS MACKEREL,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
SPICED AND FRESH SALMON.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
1 31 tuthstf4p PHILADELPHIA.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS
FOR THE SALE AND EXCHANGE
OF THE
NEW UNITED STATES LOAN,
We would tender our services to investors or holders of old loans desiring to make exchange.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

FOR SALE,
By the Bachelor's Barge Club,
The Four-oared Outrigger Barge Lotus
With oars and furniture, all in excellent condition.
Apply to H. P. ATKINSON,
3 28 tuthst*4p No. 33 North THIRD Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

The Popular Clothiers!
Custom Department
OF THE
GREAT BROWN HALL,
NOW
In Full Blast
With Choice Varieties
Of Foreign and American Fabrics
Of Every Grade,
Every Style,
Every Color,
Every Description.
CHEAP! PROMPT!
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
With a Stock of Goods
From which any and every one may
SEE AND SELECT
The fabric and style that best suits
HIS FANCY,
With able and long-tried
CUTTERS
To do justice to that choice,
And with the best skilled
WORKMEN
To finish it all,
We lay our claims for patronage
Before the Public.

PIANOS.

Steinway & Sons'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
3 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S,
BRADBURY'S,
HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
J. E. GOULD. No. 1018 ARCH Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p
CHICKERING SONS'
Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.
GREAT REDUCTION.
FIXED PRICES.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
3 25 1m4p Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT St.

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS
$4 40 Per Keg.
These Nails are known to be the best in the market
All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.
Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.
Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Salid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great
Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store
OF
J. B. SHANNON,
2 14 tuths1 No. 1009 MARKET Street.

EDWARD PONTI & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,
Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 904 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWARD PONTI. [3 27] JAMES W. HAVENS.

MARCH 20TH, 1871.
MESSRS. COPELAND & BROWNING—
GENTLEMEN:—
The Building Committee, and the Trustees of the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church, take this method of expressing to you their appreciation of the faithfulness with which you have fulfilled your contract with them for the erection of their church building.
We believe you have complied with your contract in letter and in spirit. The result is all we could have hoped for, and in these days of severe competition, with so much contract work imperfectly done, is more than we expected. As yet, no sign of any crack indicating settling of the work is apparent, not even in the spire, with its estimated weight from foundation to finial of from 2800 to 3000 tons.
Those of us whose duties required us to be more frequently in business relations with you accord you the merit of pleasant and obliging attention to our suggestions, and to those of Mr. A. Sutton, the Architect, and offer ourselves as references to others who may feel disposed to contract with you for the erection of buildings.
This note, unsolicited by you, will be published by us.
On behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Arch Street M. E. Church.
JOHN WHITEMAN, President.
J. M. LONGACRE, Secretary. 1t*

PEABODY & WESTON,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
CARPET HOUSE.
A visit to our Store will convince any one that we are prepared to offer
Great Bargains and Special Inducements to Cash Purchasers in Carpetings.
HAVING A LARGE LOT OF
Ingrain, Tapestry Brussels and Body Brussels
Consigned to us for our special account, we can sell them at same prices as they are bought wholesale at in New York. This we guarantee.
INGRAINS at 75 cents per yard, all wool.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 12 per yard.
OTHER GOODS JUST AS LOW.
PEABODY & WESTON,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street, next door to Masonic Hall.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

JUST OPENED.
A LARGE INVOICE OF
English Work Baskets,
WITH FITTINGS COMPLETE,
Just received by steamer Russia.
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
3 18 stuth1 PHILADELPHIA.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

FINE
Curtain Materials.
NEW LACE
Curtains and Shades
WALRAVEN,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT St.,
3 16 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

HOSIERY.

COOK & BROTHER,
No. 53 N. EIGHTH Street,
(TRADE-MARK.)
RETAILERS
OF
HOSIERY GOODS
Exclusively of their own importation.
Just received, by steamer China, 3 cases, 450 dozens
Children's Fancy Hose,
Embracing 14 new and desirable styles, AT LOW RATES. [3 28 tuth3mrp

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

AMERICAN
STEAM SAFE CO.,
Safe Makers to the United States Government
No. 32 S. FOURTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
OF
STEAM
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
SANBORN'S PATENT
Bank Vaults, Burglar-Proof Safes,
ETC. ETC.,
Of Welded Steel and Iron, with Sargent's, Isham's, and Pillard's Locks.
SILVER SAFES, EXPRESS BOXES, Etc., built to order. 3 1 stuth6mrp

HYDRAULIC JACKS
AND
MACHINERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
GREATLY IMPROVED PUMP,
Inclosed from dust,
and piston guided top and bottom,
reducing wear fully one-half.
Jacks on hire, from 4 to 100 tons.
PHILIP S. JUSTICE.
Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.
Office—No. 14 N. FIFTH Street. 3 18 stuth1m

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

DRY GOODS.

OPENING.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
Will Exhibit
Spring Styles
IN
Ladies' Suits and Sacques,
MONDAY, March 27.
3 24 3t

1853 "THORNLEY'S" 1871
Eighteenth Anniversary.
For eighteen years we have been on SPRING GARDEN St., and amid the mutations of Time we have went steadily on adding to our long and respectable list of FIRST-CLASS customers (and to our exchequer, of course) for all of which we to-day present our
ANNIVERSARY THANKS,
And say that never in all the past have we offered a more complete stock of
Dry Goods
Than we have the pleasure of now presenting before the public.
SOME SPECIALTIES.
BLACK SILKS,
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SHAWLS,
RICH LINEN TABLE DAMASKS,
MARSEILLES AND OTHER QUILTS,
MUSLINS, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, &c.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu1 PHILADELPHIA.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
Importer, Jobber, and Retailer of Dry Goods,
DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF CHOICE FABRICS IN DRY GOODS,
AT POPULAR PRICES,
STOCK DAILY REPLENISHED
With the CHEAPEST and CHOICEST OFFERINGS of this and other markets.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
3 21 tuthstf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

WET LINEN SHEETINGS.
A CASE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY
BARNSLEY SHEETINGS,
Ordered by us, have just come to hand, but
WETTED ON THE VOYAGE.
As no injury will result if immediately washed out, we will offer great inducements to purchasers.
PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 South NINTH Street,
2 25 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

THE
NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S
WATCHES,
(Factory, Springfield, Mass.
In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.
For sale by
ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,
Successor to John M. Harper,
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND STORY, [2 2 2mrp*
Salesroom of the American Watch.

CLOTHES WRINGERS REPAIRED, No. 1217 MARKET Street (basement).
1t* W. HOWEY.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

**"London Assurance" at the Chesnut.**

*London Assurance* was one of Boucicault's first great hits, and he has never since done anything better, while he has produced a very great many infinitely worse pieces, a majority of which have happily had their day, and have been forgotten. *London Assurance* has the symmetrical proportions of an old-fashioned comedy, and it is at once well written and skilfully constructed. The dialogue is witty, the situations are exceedingly effective, and there is scarcely a piece on the stage that presents a greater number of first-rate acting characters. The greatest objection that can be made to it is on account of the unnecessarily profuse use of expressions not tolerated in polite society, and if conscientious stage managers would carefully eliminate the damns, the play would be much more enjoyable to many who are not unreasonably fastidious, but who have no partiality for unnecessary profanity on the stage or off it. We sincerely wish we could say with "Bob Acres" that "damns have had their day," for while they add nothing to the attractiveness of such a piece as *London Assurance*, they tend to confirm the prejudices against the theatre, and are offensive to good taste, to say nothing of decency and morality.

*London Assurance* was performed last evening at the Chesnut for the purpose of presenting Miss Fanny Davenport in the *role* of "Lady Gay Spanker." This young lady established herself in the favor of the playgoers of this city when she was attached to the Arch Street Company season before last as *soubrette*, and she received a cordial welcome last evening from a crowded audience. Since she has been absent from this city she has improved greatly, and her performance last night was a sufficient proof that she has inherited her full share of the family talent. Her "Lady Gay" was a dashing, brilliant, and highly effective personation, and with all its high animal spirits it was distinguished by a lady-like grace and real refinement which some of the representatives of her steeple-chase-riding ladyship wrongly imagine are not in character.

The play, apart from Miss Davenport's "Lady Gay," was admirably represented, all the leading parts, without exception, being performed in excellent style. Mr. Davenport was the free and easy "Dazzle;" Mr. Phillips the old fop "Sir Harcourt Courtly;" Mr. Thorne "Charles Courtly;" Miss Lily Vining Davenport "Grace Harkaway;" Mr. Fyffe "Max Harkaway;" and Mr. Lennox "Meddle."

**Pantomime at the Walnut.**

It is possible to have too much of any good thing, and pantomime all the year round might become tiresome. As an occasional performance, however, and as an agreeable variation from the usual round of theatrical amusements, there is no more enjoyable entertainment than a good pantomime, and the comicalities of "Clown," "Pantaloon," "Harlequin," and "Columbine" appeal in the strongest manner to the love of fun which is inherent in all well-constructed and healthy human organizations. The pantomime of *The Three Hunchbacks*, which was produced at the Walnut last evening, is founded on one of the old stories of the *Arabian Nights*, but, like all true pantomimes, it does not pretend to stick to the subject, but wanders off in every direction, and seeks to promote the amusement of the audience by every possible device. Many of the tricks we recognize as old favorites, but there are a number of new ones which are ingenious, and the arranger of the pantomime has evidently endeavored to combine as many entertaining features as possible.

A piece like this always works awkwardly at first, but the performance at the Walnut last night was exceedingly bad even for a first entertainment. The people on the stage frequently wandered about in the most aimless manner, the tricks worked badly, and nobody appeared to understand the stage business. Under these circumstances, no just estimate of the pantomime could be formed, and we propose to speak more in detail with regard to it hereafter, when it runs a little smoother.

**The City Amusements.**

AT THE CHESNUT *London Assurance* will be repeated this evening, with Miss Fanny Davenport as "Lady Gay Spanker."

AT THE WALNUT the pantomime of *The Three Hunchbacks* will be represented this evening.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening as "May Wylderose" and "May Villers" in Falconer's drama of *Heartsease; or, What's Money Without It?*

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the spectacular drama of *Cherry and Fair Star* will be performed this evening. A matinee tomorrow.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety entertainment will be given this evening

MAD'LLE CHRISTINE NILSSON will make her farewell appearance in this city for the present season to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music, when Rossini's *Stabat Mater* will be given with the aid of the Handel and Haydn Society. There will also be a grand miscellaneous concert, in which Mad'lle Nilsson will be assisted by Miss Cary, Signor Brignoli, Signor Verger, and Mr. Vieuxtemps. Persons who purchased tickets for the two performances originally announced can exchange them, or receive their money, on application at the Academy of Music.

THEODORE THOMAS and his grand orchestra will give a grand concert at the Academy of Music on Friday evening next, a matinee on Saturday afternoon, and a grand concert on Saturday evening. Miss Anna Mehlig will appear at each of these entertainments.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1, will give a concert at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, April 13.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES will conclude on Thursday evening with a grand concert by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston. This celebrated organization has no rival in the United States, and an unusually attractive entertainment may be expected. In order to make the close of the second season of the "Star" lectures as imposing as possible, the stage on this occasion will be elegantly decorated with tropical plants.

We take from Western papers the following notices of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club:—

THE MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB.—The quality of the assemblage was no less noticeable than its size. When the five plain-looking and unassuming gentlemen composing the club came on the stage, we could scarce repress a feeling of anxiety in reference to the reception they would probably meet with. Had we not known from the comments both of the Eastern and Western press, as well as from private advices, how great was the power of these gentlemen, we should have been inclined to fear their failure. Before them, in the parquette and dress circle of Mozart, were the same persons who for years past have listened with critical ears to some of the finest music, vocal and instrumental, that this country has ever afforded. The notes uttered by Parepa's voice, or the tones of Carl Rosa's violin, had scarcely died away in that same hall, and the ladies and gentlemen present last night had heard them. Would Mr. Schultze satisfy the requirements of the occasion? Questions such as these crowded involuntarily into the mind as one watched these five gentlemen preparing, in their quiet manner, to play the opening piece.

The opening piece was the overture to *Semiramis*, one of the great works of Rossini, which every lover of music has heard over and over again, rendered often by immense orchestras, with all the accessories and appliances wherewith to produce grand effects. What could these five gentlemen do with that? The first half-dozen notes gave the answer, and until the last note of that splendid overture was sounded the audience sat as spell-bound, and then Mozart rang with enthusiastic applause. For the club not only played the notes of the overture with exquisite sweetness and power, but interpreted their meaning to their auditors as though they were reading a poem or a book.

The instrumental portion of the performance was all right. That was an established fact. Henceforth, until the close of the concert, the audience would listen, not for the purpose of determining whether this club could play excellently well or not, but to enjoy to the utmost the melody and harmony produced.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB.—Last evening, these justly celebrated performers gave a rich musical treat at Young Men's Hall. Everybody who knows anything of music acknowledges the marvellous musical genius and culture which the club combines in its five members; but still, as often as they are listened to, they seem not only to charm but to surprise their audience. Five more modest and unpretending-looking men never stepped upon a stage; but each seems endued with a power that might literally be termed enchantment; and when those five musicians unite their charms, the spell is potent and weird-like. Close your eyes, and you are transported to another world, where the very air seems laden with melody: delicious strains are dying away on every passing breeze; and you revel in your rapturous dreams in rest more blissful than the Lotus Eaters till the last note has died upon your ear, and you are rudely awakened to the realities of life by the thunders of applause that burst forth on all sides of you. Last evening several solos were given by different members of the club, with exquisite effect; but the great power of these performers appears to be in the perfect manner in which they sustain each other, and in no part of the performance did this manifest itself more clearly than in the solos, in which the player performing the solos was accompanied by the rest of the club.—*Detroit Free Press.*

### ST. CLEMENTS CHURCH.

*To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.*

Entirely concurring in your remarks on the unseemliness of the factious disturbances in St. Clement's Church, and fully appreciating the evil of pamphleteering instead of regular investigation and ecclesiastical trial, if those making the clamor really believe in the existence of false teaching or heretical practices in the Church; still, since the gentlemen who issued the first pamphlet (reproduced in your issue of the 22d) have taken the public into their confidence, and poured their grievances into the ears of the world, allow me to call your attention to the patent facts in regard to the administration of St. Clement's parish, leaving the doctrinal questions to the profound theologians who have raised them.

The present rector took charge of the parish a week or two more than two years ago. The permanent debt of all kinds amounted to about fifty thousand dollars, and had never been reduced one cent during the twelve years of its existence; the floating debt, consisting chiefly of arrearages of interest, was some five or six thousand dollars; many repairs were needed about the buildings and furniture; the Sunday-school was almost dead; the attendance at the services was very meagre; the list of communicants was nominally one hundred and twenty. The condition of the parish to-day is as follows:—The permanent debt has been reduced some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars; the floating debt has been extinguished; repairs and additions have been made to the building and chancel furniture to the extent of, say, two or three thousand dollars; a large choir, perhaps the best in the city, has been organized, composed largely of singers who receive no compensation; the Sunday-school is flourishing, containing about 225 scholars; the services are fully attended, and are more than twice as numerous as formerly; the collections for the last year amounted to more than three times as much as ever before; and, last and most important, the communicants (who are not merely nominally such) number over three hundred and fifty. PARISHIONER.

### CITY ITEMS.

HYDRAULIC JACKS.—This being the season for repairs of all kinds, we invite the attention of those needing to raise old buildings, roofs, or heavy machinery to the advertisement of Mr. Philip S. Justice, in another column, whose Hydraulic Jacks are wonders of mechanism in their way. Hydraulics seem so little understood in this country that only one or two besides Mr. Justice have ever turned their attention to the manufacture of the Hydraulic Jacks. He claims to have lately made very important improvements in them, by which their endurance is greatly increased and their machinery strengthened and simplified. For the accommodation of those needing a number of these useful tools temporarily, he offers to hire as well as sell his Jacks.

ESTABLISHED 1805.—C. Newbold's extra fine Jersey Hams and N. Stokes' ditto. These are considered by connoisseurs the FINEST HAMS sold in the Philadelphia market. We are now taking orders for their delivery in the month of March. We have also on hand our Maryland, S. Davis, Jr., St. Louis, and other well-known brands of Sugar Cured Hams, to which we invite the attention of buyers. All of them warranted to give satisfaction or no sale.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Teas and Groceries of every description, No. 115 S. Third street, below Chesnut.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
are prepared only by
Dr. J. H SCHENCK,
and sold wholesale and retail at his Principal Office,
No. 15 NORTH SIXTH ST.,
Philadelphia,
and by Druggists everywhere.
Price twenty-five cents per box.

WORTH ALWAYS SUCCEEDS, which accounts for the great sales of the Milton Gold Jewelry by the original English company, at No. 1022 Chesnut street. Their goods can only be detected by weight. Their store is crowded daily.

OPENING DAY,
BELCHER'S DINING ROOM,
No. 549 CHESNUT STREET,
Postponed to Thursday, March 30.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

## MARRIED.

BUDD—SCUDDER.—On December 24th, ult., 1870, at the residence of Rev. Samuel Durborow, No. 605 S. Tenth street, Mr. ISAAC W. BUDD to Miss JENNIE SCUDDER, all of New Jersey.

## DIED.

BRADFORD.—At Dover, Delaware, on the 25th instant, Rev. THOMAS B. BRADFORD.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, William Bradford, No. 319 S. Fifteenth street, on Wednesday, March 29, at 10 o'clock A. M. Funeral services at the house. Interment at Laurel Hill.

CONLIN.—On the 27th instant, CATHARINE, wife of Patrick Conlin, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from husband's residence, No. 5018 Nicholas street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock. Services at St. Joseph's Church. To proceed to the Cathedral Cemetery.

CRAIG.—On the 26th instant, Mr. MATTHEW CRAIG, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1075 Beach street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

GRINDROD.—On the 20th instant, JOHN GRINDROD, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, opposite Manayunk, on Wednesday afternoon, the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment at St. David's Church, Manayunk.

KINGSTON.—On the 27th instant, JAMES L. KINGSTON.

The male relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1236 S. Sixth street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

TOWNSEND.—On the 27th instant, ANNIE, wife of Aquilla Townsend, and daughter of Mrs. Sarah Reed, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the societies with which she was connected, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 125 Mary street, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Ebenezer Church Vault.

**CREGG'S BRICK MACHINE,**
New, Never Used, For Sale.
CAN BE DELIVERED AT ONCE.
Address CAPITAL,
3 25 15t Box 2003, Philadelphia Post Office.

# FIFTH EDITION

## THE LATEST NEWS.

**Indian Delegation at Washington.**

**Mount Vernon Excursion**

**San Domingo Commissioners**

**They Visit the White House.**

**Case of ex-Mayor Chahoon**

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**The Indian Delegation at the Capitol.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The delegation of Sacs and Foxes who have been here for some time with relation to their objections to moving from their present reservation to Indian Territory, had another interview with Secretary Delano and Commissioner Parker yesterday, the result of which was that all differences were harmoniously adjusted, and the Indians will remove into Indian Territory according to treaty stipulations, when they will receive their annuity goods.

**The United Ship Cyane.**

Lieutenant-Commander Hopkins, arrived at Salina Cruz, Thursday, the 16th February.

**Duluth as a Port of Entry.**

The Secretary of the Treasury has recommended to the Senate Committee on Commerce that a port of entry be created at Duluth, Minnesota.

**Coin Transferred by Telegraph.**

The United States Treasury to-day made a telegraphic transfer of $25,000,000 in coin from the United States Sub-Treasury at San Francisco, California, to the United States Sub-Treasury at New York, through the Bank of California.

**The Excursion to Mount Vernon.**

All the members of the Cabinet except Secretary Delano and the Attorney-General accompanied the Joint High Commission on a trip to Mount Vernon this morning. There was consequently no Cabinet meeting to-day.

**The San Domingo Commissioners**

were all at the Executive Mansion to-day, and had a consultation with the President.

The commissioners remained in conversation with General Grant for probably three-quarters of an hour. The report was not presented, but will be to-morrow. On Thursday the commissioners will dine with the President.

**General Spinner,**

who has been seriously ill, is somewhat better to-day.

### FROM THE SOUTH.

**The Chahoon Case at Richmond.**

RICHMOND, Va., March 28.—Stephen Mason, a member of the Legislature from this city, was arrested to-day charged with corruptly approaching officers of the City Court to influence them to summon jurors favorable to the acquittal of ex-Mayor Chahoon. He was bailed in $1000 to answer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
*For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.*

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
THE SERIES WILL CLOSE
On Thursday Evening, March 30, with a
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT OF CLASSIC AND MISCELLANEOUS MUSIC,
by the celebrated
MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB,
of Boston, assisted by the distinguished Vocalist,
MRS. J. W. WESTON.
Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Reserved seats in the Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open at 7½. Concert at 8 precisely. 3 28 3t

A WONDERFUL SIGHT AT NO 1022 CHESNUT Street. Saturday last—Fifteen thousand people turned from the doors, unable to get inside the store. The grand opening of the spacious salesroom of the Genuine and Original Milton Gold Jewelry Company, at No. 1022 CHESNUT Street, was an immense success, and is the talk of the town. The excitement and interest manifested by all classes to possess the elegant and magnificent jewelry of the genuine and original Milton Gold Company, to be found in Philadelphia only at No. 1022 Chesnut street, are unparalleled in the annals of trade. It is the triumph of enterprise and the success of the present century. Remember that we have no connection with any other establishment in this city.

THE GENUINE AND ORIGINAL MILTON GOLD JEWELRY COMPANY GUARANTEE THEIR GOODS ALWAYS TO RETAIN THEIR COLOR
AND BRILLIANCY EQUAL TO
VIRGIN GOLD. 3 27 3t
Salesroom open daily from 8 A. M. until 8 P. M.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING AND SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY will be held at the Factory, S. W. corner of TWENTIETH Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, on TUESDAY, April 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.
W. E. STEEN,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, March 27, 1871. 3 28 6t

MR. MORAN'S PICTURES, "LAND AND SEA," will be exhibited throughout one evening, to-morrow, WEDNESDAY, to allow buyers to see the effect of gas-light upon them. Open all day, free, with catalogues, until the time of sale, THURSDAY EVENING, March 30, at 7½ o'clock. Sale peremptory. H. W. & B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneers, No. 1129 CHESNUT Street. 1t*

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD,
NEVER FADES OR WASHES OUT.
HARPER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE
will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 28 1uthsm

GRAND FAIR
AT
WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS. Come and purchase useful articles and be refreshed.
Season tickets, 25 cents. 3 23 4t

NOTICE.—CAMDEN AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMBOAT FERRY COMPANY.—An election for Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, foot of FEDERAL Street, CAMDEN, on FRIDAY, the 31st of March inst., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.
W. H. GATZMER, Secretary.
March 7, 1871. 3 7uth3t

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN WILL PREACH THIS EVENING AT THE BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, West Philadelphia. 1t*

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES. A ready fit may be obtained at all times. BARTLETT, No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut. 2 23 tf

NOT TO KNOW OF HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' PRINTING HOUSE, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, is to argue yourself unknown. 1t

GAS FIXTURES.
CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
CORNELIUS & SONS.

GROCERIES, ETC.
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES AND BROWN STOUT.
Just received, a fresh invoice of Guinness' Extra Dublin Stout, Tennant's English Ale and Brown Stout, Robert Younger's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, Bass & Co.'s East India Pale Ale, Allsopp's Pale Ale, in stone and glass, all in fine order, our own importation.
A full line of choice and desirable FAMILY GROCERIES.
WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 thstu6 PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
WARRANTED PURE
Old Government Java Coffee.
Roasted fresh every day, at only 35 cents per lb., or 3 lbs. for one dollar. Lovers of good Coffee, give this a trial and satisfy yourselves.
For sale only at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
Below Chesnut, West Side.
N. B.—Choice Groceries of all kinds constantly arriving. 3 2 thsturp6

FINANCIAL.
NEW
Loan of the United States.
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
New 5 Per Cent. United States Loan
Received at our Office, where all information will given as to terms, etc.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

7 Per Cent. Gold Coupons
THE COUPONS OF THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due April 1, will be paid
Free of all Taxes,
On and after that date, at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
3 22 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE,
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
Free of all Taxes,
At 85 and Accrued Interest.
These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
2 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
3 25t PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.
JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
LONDON,
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,
including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.
Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.
RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office.
2 23mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

NEW U. S. LOAN
GOLD AND 5-20s
Converted into New Loans of the United States on best terms.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
Financial Agents United States,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
3 25 stuth 1m

5 PER CENT.
New United States Loan.
Agents appointed to receive subscriptions or exchange
FOR 5-20 BONDS.
Books now open and information furnished as terms, etc.
ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
3 8 tf PHILADELPHIA.

DUNN BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
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Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.
Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.
Make Collections on all points.
Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.
Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 9

INVESTMENT BONDS
PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.
LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, 10s.
DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.
WESTERN PENNSYLAVNIA RAILROAD 6s, endorsed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
For full particulars apply to
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 1 26

530 530
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. 3 27 6m
No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

FINANCIAL.
A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment.
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds.
Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.
We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,000,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,
At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.
The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.
For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
Free of Taxes.
We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company
At 82½ and Accrued Interest.
The Bonds are issued in
$100s, $500s, and $1000s,
COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.
We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.
The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
And Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.
A Choice Security.
We are now able to supply a limited amount of the
Catawissa Railroad Company's
7 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS,
FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.
They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 miles, and are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly 100 miles, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.
When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their Valuable Coal Property of 1200 acres, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.
They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.
Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.
For further information, apply to
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
1 26t PHILADELPHIA.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.
WINDOW BLINDS,
Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices,
HOLLAND SHADES,
PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.
BLINDS painted and trimmed
SHORE SHADES made and lettered.
Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc. Repairing promptly attended to.
B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
3 7 uthsm PHILADELPHIA.

## LITERATURE.

### REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received the following new publications:—

Cruden's "Concordance to the Holy Scriptures" is a standard work which needs no special description or recommendation, as its value is well known to all theological students. The great cost of the work, however, has hitherto kept it out of the hands of the mass of the people. Abridgments, it is true, have been published, but these of course are much less valuable than the complete work, which has now been issued by Messrs. Dodd & Mead at a price which will place it within the reach of all. This edition is printed upon thin but strong paper, and for all practical purposes it is worth as much as the more expensive issues. This work is a complete dictionary and alphabetical index to the Bible and the Apocrypha: it gives the signification of the principal words, by which their true meanings in Scripture are shown; it gives an account of Jewish customs and ceremonies, illustrative of many portions of the sacred record; and a concordance of the proper names of the Bible, with their meaning in the original. The price in cloth is $2·75; in sheep, $3·50; and in half morocco, $4·50.

Dodd & Mead also publish "Max Kromer," by Hesba Stretton, a story for young people descriptive of the recent siege of Strasburg by the German army.

"The Forest House" and "Catharine's Lovers," by MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, published by Roberts Brothers, and translated by John Simms, will favorably introduce the celebrated Alsatian brother-novelists to American readers. "The Forest House" is a powerful story of the middle ages, and it gives a wonderfully vivid description of the life led by one of the robber nobles of the Vosges in the old feudal times. "Catharine's Lovers" is a very pretty little story which pictures Alsatian village life of the present day in attractive colors, and it reminds us of some of Auerbach's graceful little village tales in its charming simplicity and quiet humor.

"The Mutineers of the Bounty," by Lady Belcher, published by Harper & Brothers, relates in a more complete form than has ever been done before a story with which every schoolboy is familiar. The mutiny which took place on the 28th of April, 1789, was caused by the tyranny of the commander of the Bounty, Lieutenant William N. Bligh, R. N. The leader of the mutineers was the first mate, Fletcher Christian, and after dismissing Bligh and those who adhered to him in a small boat to find their way to land as best they could, Christian and his fellow-mutineers endeavored to find some solitary island where they would be safe from pursuit. They settled finally upon Pitcairn's Island, taking with them several Tahitian men and women, and founded one of the most remarkable colonies the world has ever known. Christian was its governor, and he trained his people to be virtuous, and established a system of laws which has worked most harmoniously to the present day. The colony was discovered finally by a British ship, but only one of the original mutineers, the patriarch John Adams, was then surviving. A portion of the colony afterwards removed to Norfolk Island, but a large proportion of the descendants of the mutineers clung to their old home, and they and their children still inhabit Pitcairn's Island. The story of the mutiny of the Bounty is one of the most romantic in naval history; and the volume before us, which is largely made up of letters and original documents never before published, is one of great interest. Lady Belcher was the step-daughter of the late Captain Peter Heywood, R. N., who was a midshipman on the Bounty and one of the mutineers, she accordingly had access to a large mass of important material, which enables her to throw much light upon the causes of the mutiny and the fortunes of the mutineers after they abandoned their commander and separated themselves from civilization.

—T. B. Peterson sends us a cheap edition of "Jack Hinton, the Guardsman," one of the most lively and amusing of the early novels of Charles Lever; and "Pickings for the Picayune," a collection of humorous anecdotes which contain food for mirth.

—The American Tract Society has commenced the publication of *The Illustrated Christian Weekly*, the first number of which is before us. It is a handsome sheet, with really beautiful illustrations, and is filled with stories, sketches, and essays suitable for Sunday reading.

—W. S. Turner sends us "Cyrilla," a well-written and highly entertaining novel by the author of "The Initials;" and "Madame de Chamblay," one of the later performances of Alexandre Dumas.

From Mr. Turner we have also received monthly part No. 24 of *Appleton's Journal*, which contains the weekly numbers for March.

—*The Nursery* for April is filled with pretty pictures and pleasant stories and verses suited to the artistic and literary tastes of the nursery.

—The Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, sends us the latest numbers of *London Society*, *Punch*, and *Fun*.

—When a newspaper suspends out in Arkansas, they say that it has "woodbined."

—A Sandwich Islands missionary has translated Poe's "Raven" into the Hawaiian language.

—Schoharie county, N. Y., had a wedding the other day, at which all the males present were over six feet in height.

—Complaint is made in Cambridge that Tom Hughes is telling some of the secrets of the secret societies of Harvard.

—Seven hundred people have emigrated to Kansas from one county in Western Virginia within the past twelve months.

—The traffic in little Italian boys, who are sent to America to play fiddles and vend plaster images, has opened briskly this year.

—Mad'lle Henrietta d'Angeville, the first lady who ever made the ascent of Mont Blanc, died at Lausanne lately, aged seventy-seven.

### MASONRY IN EUROPE.

The following items, translated from the Leipsic *Illustriste Zeitung*, will be of interest to the Masonic fraternity:—

Nov. 26, 1870.—We have already mentioned two manifestoes put forth by Masonic authority, in Switzerland and Belgium, against King William and the Crown Prince. One has also lately been issued by a number of Paris lodges (not all, however, under the Grand Lodge of France). A circular has been sent forth recently, as a set-off to the above, by the Grand Lodge of Baireuth, to which most of the lodges of South Germany are subordinate. In this the responsibility of the untold suffering caused by this war is fairly placed on him to whom it belongs, the position of Germany with regard to it is defined, while the duty of Freemasons in all lands is clearly declared to be to do what they can to remedy the injury done to thousands, in person and in property, by the war, and also to soothe the wounded hearts which will bleed long after peace is made. Seventy wounded men have already been received in the Masonic Hospital at Hamburg, of whom forty-eight have been discharged cured, and one has died.

Dec. 10, 1870.—A Masonic periodical will appear on Jan. 1, 1871, at Temesvar in Hungary, under the name of the *Union Hungarian-Austrian Masonic Journal*. The editor, Albert Strasser, Secretary of the Lloyd Society of Temesvar and Orator of the Lodge Hungady there, says in the first number that the "need is great and is deeply felt among all the brethren in Hungary that the Masonic order, now in its infancy there, although looking forward to prosperity under the protection of law given to it, should be in close connection with the Masonic world outside. It will thus not only be aided and strengthened itself by the example of others, but will also obtain influence and position among Masons in other countries, and will lend a helping hand to feeble lodges who are striving after higher standing and stronger life. Brethren everywhere are urged to support this new enterprise by sending subscriptions.

In Vienna, also, a weekly paper has appeared, edited by S. Schlesinger, and published by a society called "Humanitas," formed on Masonic principles. The paper bears the same name as the society.

The Relief Committee of the united lodges, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, has declared its intention to give its care more particularly to special cases of need, which cannot so well be reached in detail by general societies. Up to the middle of November about 10,000 florins had passed through their hands, of which a part had been given to special societies and hospitals, a part for the relief of the families of soldiers in the field, and the rest for single cases of urgent need.

Dec. 24, 1870.—The Grand Lodge of Saxony has issued a protest against the abuse of Masonry on the part of foreign lodges, by the introduction of politics into their meetings.

Jan. 7, 1871.—Within the last ten years Masonry has obtained a foothold in Egypt, and, as a result, free schools have been established and maintained in Alexandria and Cairo. In the latter city there are from 300 to 400 Masons, (a third of whom, perhaps, are natives), and they have now two English, two Italian, one French, and one German lodge.

There are now 33 Masonic lodges in Portugal.

Jan. 21, 1871.—The Grand Lodge of Switzerland has refused decidedly the request of one of the Paris lodges for an expression of its views on the political situation, giving as a reason that, although the misfortunes of the French nation claim the sympathy of every Mason, not less than the fearful sacrifices brought upon the German people by this war, still no expression can be given to that sympathy, which might, by giving it the form of a political demonstration, be at variance with the principles of Masonry.

Jan. 28, 1871.—According to recent statistics, the number of lodges in all parts of the world, which are subordinate to the Grand Lodge of England, is 1334; while Scotland has 504.

In Asia the number of English lodges is as follows:—5 in Smyrna, 3 in Hong-Kong, 3 in Shanghai, 2 in Yokohama. Alexandria in Egypt has 4, and Cairo 3.

Feb. 4, 1871.—The Masonic lodge at Carlsruhe has sent forth a circular addressed to lodges all over the world, asking for aid for suffering brethren in Strasburg and Kehl.

The Grand Lodge of Hungary, at Pesth, has received recognition from the Government. The fourth lodge there was organized in January.

Feb. 11, 1871.—The amount collected by the lodge at Carlsruhe for the sufferers at Strasburg and Kehl reached at the middle of January more than 8000 florins.

The Masonic Life Insurance Company, established in Hanover in 1843, extending its operations now over all German countries, numbered at the close of the last official year 1577 members, with a capital of nearly 500,000 thalers. (Insurances of 400, 300, 200, and 100 thalers.) The reserve fund of the company is about 20,000 thalers.

February 18, 1871.—The collection made by one of the three Prussian grand lodges for the German *William Foundation* amounts so far to 7950 thalers in property and 4109 in money, in which last sum is included a sum of 250 thalers from one of the German lodges in New York. Another collection made by the same grand lodge in October for Masonic lodges in Strasburg amounted to 1431 thalers. A number of donations have also been given directly to individual lodges.

At the beginning of the present year there were in Hungary eighteen Masonic lodges—six in Pesth, two in Arad, two in Temesvar, and one in Alt-Ofen, Boja, Kaschau, Odenburg, Oravitza, Presburg, Szegedin, and Werschatz. A second lodge in Oravitza will soon be formed.

—The Russian papers announce the death of the composer Seroff, a gentleman who, as Meyerbeer's mother said of her son to Heine, was "not obliged to write music." Indeed, his first inclinations in connection with the art which, as a young man, he cultivated merely as an amateur, led him to produce not music but musical criticisms; and, in the opinion of many, it would have been well for him if he had contented himself with showing what, in the way of operatic art, ought be done instead of attempting to do it himself. Like Wagner, and like Berlioz, he was fond of pointing out the absurdity of certain conventional forms in opera, but, also like Wagner and like Berlioz, he did not always succeed, while avoiding these forms, in producing music as interesting as it was doubtless original. Prussian journalists praise Seroff for having always endeavored to give his music a truly national character—which in the case of one of his two or three operas, called *Judith*, would seem to say more for his patriotism than for his good taste. Even those Polish ethnologists who, as if to damn the Russian nation beyond the possibility of redemption, assign to the "Muscovites" a Hebrew origin, would smile at the notion of Judith being made to sing in the Russian manner. But the fact is Seroff was less a child of Russia than a disciple of Wagner. Like Wagner he considered national legends good subjects for operas, and, like Wagner, he neglected—perhaps could not invent—what is called "tune" and cultivated "continuous melody" in lieu thereof. Many of Seroff's very interesting criticisms on contemporary performances appeared in the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."

Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14 eod t 4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14eod t4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE FIRE COMMISSIONERS, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT.
PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1870.
NOTICE.
THE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT having been retired from service and the
NEW DEPARTMENT
placed in operation at
6 O'CLOCK THIS EVENING,
the Board respectfully asks the co-operation of the public to assist them in their endeavors to make the Department a success.
The Board would return their sincere thanks to the Volunteer Department for their assistance and uniform good conduct while they were engaged in organizing.
JACOB LAUDENSLAGER,
President.
Attest—JOHN R. CAITLIN, 3 10

☞ OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, NO. 230 SOUTH THIRD STREET, CORNER OF WILLING'S ALLEY.
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1871.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Westmoreland Coal Company will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.
F. H. JACKSON,
3 20 14t Secretary.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
3 20 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17s

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

### WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
302 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of
**Ladies' and Gents' Watches**
Of American and foreign makers.
DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.
LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.
**SILVER WARE**
of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.
Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmwf

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.
"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

### FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2 17

### MARBLE WORKS.

H. S. TARR & SON'S

MANUFACTORY OF

Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,

GREEN Street, above Seventh,

1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

## CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Change the Boundary Lines of the First, Seventh, and Ninth divisions of the First ward, and to create two additional divisions in said ward, and to establish places of voting therein.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the First division of the First ward shall be bounded as follows:—

Beginning at the river Delaware and Mifflin street, south side; thence along the river Delaware (including the whole of League Island) to Broad street; along Broad street, east side, to Snyder avenue; along Snyder avenue, south side, to Fourth street; thence along Fourth street, east side, to Mifflin street; along Mifflin street, south side, to place of beginning, to vote at the house of George Rivel, Second street, below Stone-house lane.

That the Seventh division shall be bounded as follows:—

Beginning at the southwest corner of Eighth and Dickerson streets; along Eighth street, west side, to Tasker street; along Tasker street, north side, to Ninth street; along Ninth street, west side, to Watkins street; along Watkins street, north side, to Passyunk avenue; along east side of Passyunk avenue to Dickerson street to the place of beginning, to vote at the house of James Green, northeast corner of Tenth and Tasker streets.

That a new division shall be created, to be called the Eleventh division, to be bounded as follows:—Beginning at the southwest corner of Ninth and Watkins street; along Ninth street, west side, to Snyder avenue; along Snyder avenue, north side, to Broad street; along Broad street, east side, to Passyunk avenue; along Passyunk avenue, east side, to Watkins street; along Watkins street, south side, to the place of beginning, to vote at the house of Michael Farley, northeast corner of Passyunk avenue and Moore street.

That the Ninth division of First ward shall be bounded as follows:—Beginning at the northwest corner of Fifth and Moore streets; along Moore street, north side, to Sixth street; along Sixth street, west side, to Snyder avenue; along Snyder avenue, north side, to Ninth street; along Ninth street, east side, to Tasker street; along south side of Tasker street to Sixth street; along west side of Sixth street to Sylvester street; along south side of Sylvester street to Fifth street; along west side of Fifth street to the place of beginning, to vote at the house of George Cressey, southwest corner of Sixth and Tasker streets.

That a new election division shall be created in the said ward, to be called the Twelfth division, and shall be bounded as follows:—Beginning at the southwest corner of Fourth and Morris streets; along Fourth street to Snyder avenue; along Snyder avenue, north side, to Sixth street; along Sixth street, east side, to Moore street; along Moore street, south side, to Fifth street; along Fifth street, east side, to Morris street; along Morris street, south side, to place of beginning, to vote at the house of William Douglass, southeast corner of Fifth and Pierce streets.

That the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Tenth divisions of said ward shall remain as heretofore established by law.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Opening of Susquehanna Avenue and Other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property through and over which Susquehanna avenue, from Thirtieth street to Ridge avenue, York street, from Twenty-ninth street to Ridge avenue, Huntington street, from Lamb Tavern road to Ridge avenue, Lehigh avenue, from Twenty-second street to Ridge avenue, and Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth streets, from York street to Lehigh avenue, Susquehanna avenue, from Broad street to Twentieth street, Eighteenth street, from Berks street to Susquehanna avenue, Nineteenth street, from Norris street to Susquehanna avenue, Norris street, from Sixteenth street to Nineteenth street, Norris street, from Broad street to Monument Cemetery, Fifteenth street, from Monument Cemetery to Susquehanna avenue, Sixteenth street, from Norris street to Dauphin street, Carlisle street, from Monument Cemetery to Susquehanna avenue, Apple street, from Norris street to Berks street, Paschall street, from Fifty-second street to Haverford street, will pass, that, at the expiration of three months from the date of said notice, the said streets will be required for public use.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Grading of Sergeant and Other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and the same is hereby authorized and directed to grade Sergeant street, from Gaul street to Almond street, the cost not to exceed seven hundred and forty-nine dollars; Sergeant street, from Kensington avenue to Emerald street, the cost not to exceed three hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty-five cents; Eighth street, from Venango street to Tioga street, the cost not to exceed five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents, the said streets to be graded to the established grade of the city.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Release a Certain Property of Samuel Miller from the Lien of Certain Judgments.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor is hereby directed to release from the lien of judgments entered against Alexander Reed and others (D. C., D. S. B., June T., 1868, No. 238), all that certain lot or piece of ground, with the three-story brick dwelling thereon erected, situate on the south side of Coates street, at the distance of seventy-two feet from the east side of Broad street, containing in front on said Coates street eighteen feet, and extending in depth ninety-nine feet: Provided, the co-sureties consent thereto.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

## CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Grading of Rorer and other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to grade Rorer street, from Cambria street to Old Front street, at a cost not exceeding four thousand and ninety dollars and fifty cents; Ludlow street from Thirtieth street to Thirty-second street, at a cost not exceeding one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy five cents; Hummell street from Twenty-ninth street to Gray's Ferry Road, at a cost not exceeding two hundred dollars; Twenty-ninth street from Ellsworth to Hummell street, at a cost not exceeding two hundred and twenty-five dollars; Twenty-eighth street from Ellsworth street to Gray's Ferry Road, at a cost not exceeding one hundred dollars; Goldbeck street from Twenty-eighth street to Twenty-ninth street, at a cost not exceeding six hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty-five cents; Forty-fourth street from Lancaster avenue to Haverford street, at a cost not exceeding six hundred dollars; said streets to be graded to the established grade of the city.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Paving of Sergeant Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of owners of property fronting on Sergeant street, from Kensington avenue to Emerald street, in the Nineteenth ward, for the paving thereof: Provided, there is no cost for intersections. The conditions of which contract shall be that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the property-owners respectively fronting thereon; and shall also enter into an obligation with the city to keep the said streets in good repair for three years after the paving is finished.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Opening of Filbert and Other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property over and through which Filbert street, from Thirty-ninth street to Fortieth street, Norris, from Germantown avenue to Eighth street, Kingsessing avenue, from Forty-seventh street to Seventy-third street, will pass, that at the expiration of three months from the date of said notice the said streets will be required for public use.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the City Controller.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to countersign a warrant for three thousand eight hundred and sixty eight dollars and forty-one cents, to the order of Tatham & Brothers, for pig lead furnished the Water Department; Provided, That the Chief Engineer shall certify that the said bill for said lead is correct.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1871.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the sixteenth day of March, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled, "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE WATER WORKS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, two million one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars for the further extension of the Water Works. For which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, March 16, 1871, entitled "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 17 24t

## PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, No. 206 S. FOURTH Street, Room No. 9.
ST. LOUIS, March 9, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, April 3, 1871, for furnishing the Subsistence Department U. S. A.:—

88 pounds mess pork.
40,000 pounds of bacon—clear sides.
151,000 pound of double extra flour.
13,000 pounds of hard bread.
11,000 pounds of corn meal—kiln dried.
15,000 pounds of beans—white navy.
6,000 pounds of split peas.
4,500 pounds of rice—Carolina.
600 pounds of hominy.
17,000 pounds of green Rio coffee.
1,000 pounds of Rio coffee—roasted.
6,000 pounds of brown sugar.
1,500 gallons of whisky vinegar.
3,000 pounds of candles—adamantine.
8,000 pounds of extra family soap.
37,500 pounds of salt.
500 pounds of pepper—black.
4,500 pounds of hams—sugar-cured.
17,000 pounds of choice family flour.
3,500 pounds of dried apples.
500 pounds of dried peaches,
1,200 pounds of raisins.
175 gallons of pickled cucumbers.
50 gallons of pickled onions.
375 gallons of sauerkraut.
332 dozen cans of milk.
3,200 pounds of lard.
7,000 pounds of butter.
1,000 pounds of cheese.

Information as to kind of packages, condition, etc., etc., can be obtained on application at this office.

C. B. PENROSE,
3 13 † Captain, C. S., U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, BALTIMORE, MD.
FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES,
Third Story Union Bank Building.
MARCH 1, 1871.

Proposals are invited for dredging in the channel below Fort Carroll leading to this city. Proposals, to be *sealed* and in *duplicate*, *endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of 1st day of APRIL, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. About 75,000 cubic yards, more or less, to be removed. Length of haul of material averages about two miles. The object is to attain a depth of 22 feet at mean low water. The tide rises about one foot and one-half. Proposals will state kind of machinery to be used; average quantity in cubic yards to be removed daily; price per cubic yard, including excavation, removal, and deposit. Material to be measured in dumping scows.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Forms of Proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
3 2 Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

PUBLIC SALE OF HORSES, MULES, and MILL WAGONS.
Will be sold at Public Sale, on
Thursday, March 30, 1871,
at the Eagle Mill of Myers & Ervien,
Foot of Main street, Frankford,
The following articles, to wit:—
6 horses, (one good driver).
6 mules, (one large pair).
One broad wheel four-horse mill wagon.
3 heavy two-horse wagons.
2 light two-horse wagons, 3 one-horse wagons.
1 light carriage, one seat, 5 sets double harness.
2 sets heavy single harness.
1 set light carriage harness, 1 superior cutting box.
Several hundred grain bags, wagon jack, dung forks, and lots of other things not enumerated.
Terms cash. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.
MYERS & ERVIEN.
C. S. CLAYTON, Auctioneer. 3 28 2t*

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, MD., March 20, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel in Queenstown Creek, Maryland, from Chester River to Queenstown. Proposals to be *sealed*, *in duplicate*, *endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 22, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may be present.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or eight feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Forms of proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 23 6t Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE ST., NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, Md., March 21, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel at Cambridge, Maryland. Proposals to be *sealed*, *in duplicate*, *endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 24, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or ten feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 23 6t Major of Engineer U. S. Army.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (where proper forms will be furnished) until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, April 21, 1871, for the delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, of
889 pairs Boots (600 pairs to be cable screwed).
5000 Haversacks.
1000 yards Crimson Worsted Lace, 1¼ inch.
All to be of army standard, samples of which can be seen at this office.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
3 21 6t Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, OFFICE A. C. S.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,
March 16, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M., April 18, 1871, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at this station during the two months commencing May 1, 1871. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, etc., can be obtained by application to

WILLIAM PRINCE,
3 15 First Lieut. Ord., A. C. S.

### CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

### PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1871.

On the petition of DANIEL S. NIPPES, of Upper Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrator of Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Albert S. Nippes, on the 21st day of April, 1857, for an improvement in Grinding Saws:

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of March next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 31st day of March next, and that said petition be heard on the 5th day of April next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL A. DUNCAN,
2 10 20t Acting Commissioner of Patents.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

## INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $300,000 | United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money) | $333,375 00 |
| 200,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 214,000 00 |
| 200,000 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax) | 204,162 50 |
| 164,000 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 168,920 00 |
| 20,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds | 20,700 00 |
| 25,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds | 25,250 00 |
| 25,000 | Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee) | 20,000 00 |
| 20,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan | 18,000 00 |
| 7,000 | State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan | 4,200 00 |
| 12,500 | Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock) | 15,000 00 |
| 5,000 | North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock) | 4,800 00 |
| 10,000 | Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock) | 4,000 00 |
| 1,650 | Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties | 261,650 00 |
| $1,260,150 | Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'k't v't | $1,293 557 00 |
| | Real Estate | 56,000 50 |
| | Bills Receivable for Insurances made | 230,971 27 |
| | Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company | 93,375 40 |
| | Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value | 3,912 00 |
| | Cash | 142,911 73 |
| | | $1,820,727 97 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas C. Hand, | Samuel E. Stokes, |
| John C. Davis, | William G. Boulton, |
| Edmund A. Souder, | Edward Darlington, |
| Joseph H. Seal, | H. Jones Brooke, |
| James Traquair, | Edward Lafourcade, |
| Henry Sloan, | Jacob Riegel, |
| Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,; | Jacob P. Jones, |
| James C. Hand, | James B. McFarland, |
| William C. Ludwig, | Joshua P. Eyre, |
| Hugh Craig, | Spencer McIlvaine, |
| John D. Taylor, | Thomas P. Stotesbury, |
| George W. Bernadou, | John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg, |
| Wm. C. Houston, | A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, |
| H. Frank Robinson, | D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg. |

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

**ASBURY**
**LIFE INSURANCE CO.**
**NEW YORK.**

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

**JAMES M. LONGACRE,**
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

**Union Mutual Insurance Company**
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397 89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

**People's Fire Insurance Company,**
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851 78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary.

**FIRE ASSOCIATION**
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319 07

TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| William H. Hamilton, | Charles P. Bower, |
| John Carrow, | Jesse Lightfoot, |
| George I. Young, | Robert Shoemaker, |
| Jos. R. Lyndall, | Peter Armbruster, |
| Levi P. Coats, | M. H. Dickinson, |
| Samuel Sparhawk, | Peter Williamson, |
| Joseph E. Schell. | |

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

**FAME INSURANCE COMPANY**
No. 309 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Richardson, | Robert Pearce, |
| William B. Rhawn, | John Ressler, Jr., |
| William M. Seyfert, | Edward B. Orne, |
| John F. Smith, | Charles Stokes, |
| Nathan Hilles, | John W. Everman, |
| George A. West, | Mordecai Buzby, |

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) ..... $300,000 00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 ..... $660,388 24

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. Ratchford Starr, | J. Livingston Erringer, |
| Naibro Frazier, | James L. Claghorn, |
| John M. Atwood, | Wm. G. Boulton, |
| Benj. T. Tredick, | Charles Wheeler, |
| George H. Stuart, | Thomas H. Montgomery, |
| John B. Brown, | James M. Aertsen. |

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

**IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,**
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. E. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

## INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

**INSURANCE COMPANY**
OF
**NORTH AMERICA,**
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL ..... $500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870 .. 137,050
$2,233,204

Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property | $534,950 |
| United States Government Loans | 325,937 |
| Pennsylvania State Loans | 169,310 |
| Philadelphia City Loans | 200,000 |
| New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds | 225,510 |
| Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans | 368,245 |
| Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks | 62,486 |
| Cash in Bank | 281,048 |
| Loans on Collateral Security | 31,434 |
| Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled | 438,420 |
| Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission | 83,201 |
| Real estate, Office of the Company | 30,000 |
| | $3,050,536 |

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| ARTHUR G. COFFIN, | FRANCIS R. COPE, |
| SAMUEL W. JONES, | EDW. H. TROTTER, |
| JOHN A. BROWN, | EDW. S. CLARKE, |
| CHARLES TAYLOR, | T. CHARLTON HENRY, |
| AMBROSE WHITE, | ALFRED D. JESSUP, |
| WILLIAM WELSH, | LOUIS C. MADEIRA, |
| JOHN MASON, | CHAS. W. CUSHMAN, |
| GEORGE L. HARRISON, | CLEMENT A. GRISCOM |
| WILLIAM BROCKIE. | |

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
**Franklin Fire Insurance Company**
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452 35

CAPITAL ..... $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS .. 2,687,452 35
INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $372,881 70.
Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alfred G. Baker, | Alfred Fitler, |
| Samuel Grant, | Thomas Sparks, |
| George W. Richards, | William S. Grant, |
| Isaac Lea, | Thomas S. Ellis, |
| George Fales, | Gustavus S. Benson. |

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daniel Smith, Jr., | Thomas Smith, |
| Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis, |
| Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell, |
| John Devereux, | Daniel Haddock, |
| Franklin A. Comly. | |

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| William Esher, | Louis Audenreid, |
| Wm. M. Baird, | John Ketcham, |
| John R. Blakiston, | J. E. Baum, |
| W. F. Dean, | John B. Heyl, |
| Peter Sieger, | Samuel H. Rothermel. |

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

## ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary, having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-two inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

## RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD
Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

| TRAINS LEAVE. | A. M. | TRAINS ARRIVE. | A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Read'g & Allent'n Way | 7:30 | Pottstown Accom. | 9:15 |
| Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex | 8:15 | Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac. | 10:30 |
| Phila. & Potts'e Way Train | 12:30 P. M. | Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex | 1:00 |
| Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex | 3:30 | Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train | 4:30 |
| Pottstown Accommo. | 4:00 | Harrisbg. & Potts'e Ex | 7:00 |
| Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac. | 4:45 | Harrisbg. Pottsville, and Allentown Ac. | 9:10 |
| ON SUNDAYS. | A. M. | ON SUNDAYS. | A. M. |
| To Reading | 8:00 P. M. | From Pottsville | 12 35 P. M. |
| To Pottsville | 3:15 | From Reading | 7:25 |

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Per-kiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST. Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wootten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2 30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:20, 5:05, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8, 8:20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8:20 and 9:30 down trains, 2:30, 3:45, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9:15 a. m.; 2, 4:05, 7, 10:45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2:30, 3:45, 5:45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:10, 11:40 a. m.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9:15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 a. m.; 12:40, 5:40, 9:25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5:30, 6:25, 7, 7:45, 8:50, 11 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5:30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:30, 5, 6:45, 8:30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:15, 9:30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. M.

The 7:45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7:30, 9:05 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at intersection Station.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:55, 3:10, 3:50, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent

## RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pittsburg Express | 12:11 A. M. |
| Mail Train | 8:00 A. M. |
| Lock Haven and Elmira Express | 9:40 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A. M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M. | |
| Fast Line | 12:40 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 12:40 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2:30 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4:10 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5:30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8:00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Buffalo Express | 10:00 P. M. |
| Pacific Express | 10:00 P. M. |
| Way Passenger Train | 11:10 P. M. |

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:46 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:30 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5:00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 3:10 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 7:00 A. M. |
| Erie Mail | 7:00 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:50 & 5:40 P. M. | |
| Parkesburg Train | 9:00 A. M. |
| Fast Line and Buffalo Express | 9:50 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 12:20 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 5:45 P. M. |
| Lock Haven and Elmira Express | 5:45 P. M. |
| Pacific Express | 3:25 P. M. |
| Southern Express | 5:45 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9:40 P. M. |

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:56 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN | leaves Philadelphia | 9:40 P. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 7:25 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Erie | 7:40 P. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS | leaves Philadelphia | 12:20 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 8:50 P. M. |
| " | arrives at Erie | 7:40 A. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL | leaves Philadelphia | 9:30 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 6:35 P. M. |
| " | arrives at Lock Haven | 7:50 P. M. |

EASTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN | leaves Erie | 9:00 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 10:05 P. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 6:50 A. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS | leaves Erie | 9:00 P. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 8:25 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 5:30 P. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL | leaves Lock Haven | 8:15 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 2:25 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 5:30 P. M. |
| BUFFALO EXP. | leaves Williamsport | 12:25 A. M. |
| " | " Sunbury | 2:50 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 9:40 A. M. |

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

## RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15 and 4:20 and 8:15 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

### LEASED.

**The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad to the New Jersey Central Railroad—Terms of the Contract—Motives which Prompted the Negotiation—How the Lessees are to be Benefitted.**

This morning a special meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company was held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, No. 505 Chesnut street, for the purpose of acting upon the proposed agreement for the lease of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad and its branches to the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, and also to take action upon a supplement to the charter enabling the Navigation Company to consolidate their loans, borrow money, and secure the same by mortgage, approved March 15, 1871.

Caleb Cope, Esq., presided, and Mr. J. Mitchell acted as secretary, and first read the call for the meeting.

A communication from the Board of Directors, describing the causes which led to the proposition to lease the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, was read. It stated that the road was opened along its entire route for business in March, 1868, but was burdened then with a great debt. It was soon discovered that unless some alliance was made with some road carrying coal and freight to tide that the Lehigh and Susquehanna road would soon be isolated, unless it, at its own expense, constructed a road across New Jersey to an ocean port. If an alliance was found to be impossible, it would be necessary to protect the millions, by a further expenditure by carrying out the last-named project. The terms for the lease of the road to the New Jersey Central road were as follows:—

First. That company will pay as rent one-third of the gross receipts derived from all of the business of the road.

Second. They will purchase all of our equipment and will pay therefor by assuming the payment of about $2,300,000 of our five million gold loan, at or before maturity, and will pay the interest thereon until the bonds are surrendered for cancellation. The equipment to be maintained and kept in good running order at the cost of the lessees until paid for. They agree also to assume all of our liabilities under the Two Car Trust organization; also, to purchase all of our materials on hand, and shop, materials, and machinery.

Third. They will maintain and perpetuate the railroad at their own cost, but the loss by freshets, when exceeding $5000 at any one time, to be paid by us.

Fourth. They will provide at their own cost all of the rolling stock and machinery necessary for all of the business of the company, and so work and maintain the leased property "as to secure the largest amount of revenue therefrom."

Fifth. They covenant to protect our interests fully in case of a merger or close alliance of any kind between them and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

Sixth. They will furnish all cars we require for the transportation of our own coal from our Lehigh mines, making the charge from the northern end of Nesquehoning Tunnel, the same as by them or the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company from Penn Haven. We except from the lease the Nesquehoning Tunnel and the roads extending through and beyond. They will also provide all of the cars required for the transportation of coal from the company's lands in the Wyoming region, charging the same rates as these provided in our contract with the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company.

Seventh. They will provide all cars that may be required to transfer coal to the canal from collieries on the line of our road, or of roads connecting therewith, charging the same rates as on coal destined to the same points by rail.

Eighth. They covenant to pro-rate all transportation charges on traffic interchanged between our roads and others controlled by them.

Ninth. We pledge to the leased roads, and to our canal, and to the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, all of the coal from our Lehigh lands, and three-fourths from our Wyoming lands, where not pledged by existing contracts to other lines, and if we sell or lease, it must be subject to this provision.

Tenth. We give them the option for three years of leasing our Lehigh Canal at a net annual rent of $300,000, assuming in connection therewith the lease of the Delaware Division Canals.

Eleventh. If the growth of the business requires further sidings, double-track, stations, sheds, or other buildings, they are to be made with our consent and at our expense. The money to be advanced by them at a rate of interest equivalent to the dividends we may pay on our stock at the time, not in any event to be less than 7 per cent. per annum. We to have the right to repay the advance at any time.

Twelfth. Differences in the construction of the contract, or dissatisfaction with the manner in which business is done by either party, to be arbitrated.

There are other provisions besides these main features. The results expected from this lease are:—

First. The entire relief of the company from any demands for further equipment, or for money for the extension of the road and its brauches, required by the increase of its business, until we can secure the same at reasonable rates.

Second. We secure the full influence and all the facilities of a powerful corporation, controling the shortest and best line across New Jersey, in the development of the trade of all kinds on our line of railroad.

Third. Many collateral advantages will result to our different interests from this lease, which cannot be secured in direct covenant, but must result from the efficient operation of the line and the alliance thus secured between the two companies.

Fourth. A moderate increase on the gross receipts of last year, when our mines were idle for six months, the mines of our principal transporter not fully opened, rates low and business in all branches dull, will give us a sufficient revenue from the road alone to pay all of our interest beyond that provided by our miscellaneous receipts, other than those from our canals and from the mining of coal. We anticipate a steady growth of business, and believe that it will not be long before the revenue derived from this lease will considerably exceed the interest on our entire indebtedness.

The confirmation of this lease by the stockholders will leave the company, as during the period of greatest prosperity, a "coal and navigation company" with its canal and valuable Lehigh coal property, its large amount of real estate becoming more valuable from year to year, and in addition the recently acquired tracts of first-class coal lands in the Wyoming region, which promise in the future to be a large and increasing source of revenue. Also the control of the transportation of the products of other tracts equally large and more fully developed. If the result of this negotiation shall be a return to the prosperity of that period, the managers will have great cause of satisfaction with their work.

The communication concluded with a reference to the act authorizing the consolidation of the company's loans, thus:—The consolidation and funding of our debt being accomplished, it seems reasonable to suppose that the future prosperity of the company will be well assured by directing our energies to the prudent development of our other interests, and chiefly to our coal estates, containing nearly 500,000,000 tons of anthracite coal, all located on the line of the railroad and its branches, now leased to the New Jersey Central Railroad on terms which closely unite the interests of the contracting parties.

A resolution accepting the act of the Legislature was offered and adopted.

The lease was then read, when Mr. Charles Borie offered a resolution ratifying it.

The meeting then took a recess until 1 o'clock, to admit of a stock vote being taken on the resolution. It was all in the affirmative.

THE LADIES of the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church will hold a grand fair this week, commencing to-night. It is to aid the fund for thoroughly repairing and beautifying the elegant church of which Rev. Dr. Willits is pastor. The articles prepared for sale are all useful rather than ornamental, so that those who visit this interesting gathering will be benefitted and entertained. We urge our friends to be on hand and participate. These ladies want to realize five thousand dollars, and we can see no reason why they should not. The West Arch Street people are liberal, and the ladies have hosts of friends. Go to-night and buy something.

THE GERMANTOWN ALMSHOUSE.—The report of the commissioners to build the new almshouse in Germantown has been recently submitted, showing that the building cost $18,000. The work was pushed rapidly, and finished last fall, less than a year after beginning. The commissioners say there were donations of stone and material, and also expenditures for building, and other expenses paid by the commissioners, but not included in the accounts. The plot of ground, fourteen acres in area, on which the almshouse stands was well adapted for the purpose. It is on Rittenhouse street, west of Wayne.

DOOR-MAT THIEF.—Henry Hoop will be arraigned before Alderman Kerr this afternoon, on the charge of having stolen yesterday a door-mat from a house at Seventh and Noble streets. Hoop is said to be an old hand at the business.

### THE NEW LOAN.

**More Subscriptions by National Banks.**

The following banks have subscribed to the new national loan to-day, through Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., agents of the Treasury Department:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Teutonia National, | New Orleans, | (add'l) | $100,000 |
| Appleton " | Lowell, | Mass..... | 103,000 |
| First " | Bellefonte, | O..... | 100,000 |
| Total..... | | | $303,000 |

The following despatch from Commissioner Pleasanton is important:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, March 27, 1871.—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.—Gentlemen:—I am in receipt of your letter of this date, referring to an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "an act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt," and inquiring whether the exemption from taxation provided by the first section of said act extends to and comprehends that portion of the earnings or dividends of national banks which is derived from the interest upon the several classes of United States bonds recited in said section of said act. The earnings or dividends of national banks derived as above stated are exempt from payment of all taxes or duties of the United States as well as from taxation in any form, by or under any State, municipal, or local authority.

Very respectfully, yours,
A. PLEASANTON, Commissioner.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CLAIMS.—Captain Thomas Conner was before a United States Commissioner to-day at noon, charged on the oath of Henry Dunlap with having on the 30th day of October, 1869, forged or procured to be forged, a certain receipt and writing for the purpose of obtaining and receiving from the United States a certain sum of money.

The District Attorney stated that the defendant had presented a claim to the Government for the subsistence of a company of soldiers which he had raised in the year 1861 prior to their being mustered into the service of the United States. The claims called for two amounts, one being $375 75, and the other $75. These amounts were alleged by Captain Conner to have been paid by him to Mr. James Dalton, the proprietor of a grocery and provision store at the corner of Twenty-fifth and Pine streets.

The testimony of E. B. Jackson, Claim Agent, was produced showing that the defendant had presented the receipts of Mr. Dalton above alluded to.

James Dalton was called and testified that his father and himself are the owners of the grocery store at Pine and Twenty-fifth streets. Witness denied ever having signed a receipt, and pronounced the signature on the receipt as not his own. Witness is acquainted with two other parties by the name of James Dalton.

The defendant was held to bail for a further hearing.

SEIZURES BY UNITED STATES DETECTIVE BROOKS.—This morning, United States Revenue Detective James J. Brooks, whose field of labor covers the eastern portion of Pennsylvania, arrived in this city from a successful raid among the delinquent distillers. At the foot of Buck Mountain, near Hazleton, he seized the distillery of Hess & Robbins, catching those worthies in *flagrante delicto*. They had given notice to the Collector that they had suspended, but this only implied that they had suspended from working according to law, being at that time in lively operation illicitly. They made their entries in pencil marks, and upon the apprehended approach of a detective rubbed the same out, and wrote boldly "suspended." They were caught in this pleasant and profitable operation and now are in durance vile, and their concern under the guard of United States officers.

Detective Brooks seized also the rectifying establishment belonging to and run by the same parties. It was filled with a valuable quantity of refined and unrefined spirits. At Tamaqua Brooks seized also a store containing 6 barrels of the whisky that had been manufactured by Hess & Robbins. The value of all the property taken is about $15,000.

HAS HE BEEN FOULLY DEALT WITH?—Mr. Thomas A. Ricards, aged thirty-five years, arrived in this city, from North East, Md., on Friday afternoon last, and stopped at his aunt's residence, No. 811 Cherry street. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Simpson gave him a check for $200 on the Bank of the Republic, the money when drawn to be used by Ricards to set up a store in North East. He had the check cashed, and on Saturday afternoon informed his relatives that he would take the 4 o'clock train for North East. He then took his departure, since which event neither his folks in North East, nor his relatives here have heard of him. They apprehend that he has been foully dealt with. His description is as follows:—Red hair, red moustache, slim built, 5 feet 10 inches in height, florid complexion, wore a heavy grey suit of Kersey, and in walking puts his right foot so heavily down as to indicate a slight lameness.

ANOTHER COURT ROOM.—Yesterday the Committee of Councils on Law, of which Mr. John L. Shoemaker is chairman, decided to fit up the room in the new Court House and at present used by the Public Buildings Commission, for the purpose of jury trials in order to aid in disposing of the great number of cases now awaiting adjudication. The scheme of putting another story to the wings of the State House is thus ignored. The commission will use the room after court hours.

DRIVEN FROM HOME.—Maggie Allen and Annie Holland have been each held in $500 bail by Alderman Dallas on the charge of having "driven from home" one Mary Tate on Sunday night last, during the hail and snow-storm of that evening. The parties all reside in a house No. 1622 Duncannon street, and on the evening in question the defendants assaulted Mary, drove her out of doors in her bare feet, and in this plight she was compelled to walk to the station-house.

ANNIVERSARY AND CLOSING EXERCISES OF A FIRE COMPANY.—The South Penn Hose Company, as a fitting occasion for closing its official career as a part of the late Fire Department, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary last evening at the hall of the company. An interesting celebration was given, a feature of which was a speech, relating to the past history of the company, made by George T. Deiss, Esq.

THE STORSHIP RELIEF.—This morning the United States storeship Relief, Commander G. H. Perkins, in tow of the United States despatch boat Calatpa, set sail from the Brooklyn Navy Yard for this port. She will arrive on Thursday and take on the contributions of Philadelphians to the French and German sufferers. It is said that it will take the Relief forty-five days to cross the Atlantic.

A PLUNGE INTO A CELLAR.—Two young girls, Amanda and Caroline Rotz, while standing on the cellar-door looking into the window of the store No. 2057 Germantown Road, on Saturday night last, were precipitated into the cellar, caused by the door giving way. Amanda was seriously injured, but the other girl was not hurt much. They are sisters, and were taken to their home, No. 2304 North Sixth street.

REV. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., will lecture this evening at the South Street Presbyterian Church (Rev. S. Millar Hageman's), on South street, below Twelfth. The lecture will be under the auspices of the Young People's Association, and will be upon "The Life and Character of Albert Barnes." A very interesting discourse may be expected.

BEAT HIS WIFE.—Hugh Hanky beat his wife badly at his residence, Eighteenth and Addison streets, last evening, and her cries for help brought Police Officer Lynch to the spot. Hanky was promptly arrested, and has been put under bail by Alderman Morrow.

FIRE IN A DYE WORKS.—A fire at one o'clock this morning destroyed the upper portion of Klauder's dye-house, on Eutaw street, above Race. The loss is not stated, but is comparatively trifling.

FELL OVERBOARD.—John Hughes, of Burlington, N. J., last night at 11.30 o'clock fell into the Delaware at Walnut street wharf. Private Watchman Fritz rescued him.

FIRE IN A COTTON MILL.—A fire in the picker room of Patterson's cotton mill, at Manayunk, did about $500 worth of damage at 11 o'clock this morning.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—The following sales of real estate and stocks were made at the Exchange to-day at noon by M. THOMAS & SONS:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 32 shares Steamship Dock Co..... | $21 00 |
| 16 shares Reliance Insurance Co..... | 43 00 |
| 3 shares Union Mutual Insurance Co..... | 6 50 |
| 1 share Academy of Fine Arts..... | 16 50 |
| 100 shares United Firemen's Insurance Co., 2½ paid..... | 4 25 |
| Pew No. 66, middle aisle, Arch Street Presbyterian Church..... | 50 00 |
| 100 sh. American B. H. Sewing Machine Co | 19 50 |
| 138 shares Central Transportation Co..... | 40 00 |
| 20 shs. Empire Transportation Co..... | 57 50 |
| 20 shares National Bank of the Republic... | 96 00 |
| 4 shs. Western National Bank..... | 65 00 |
| 41 shs. Phila. and Southern Mail Steam. Co. | 50 50 |
| 40 shs. Enterprise Insurance Co..... | 46 00 |
| 100 shs. Northern Central Railway..... | 38 75 |
| $500 Camden and Amboy RR., 1889, May and Nov..... | 93 00 |
| $500 Camden and Burlington RR., 6 per cent..... | 87 00 |
| $1000 Connecting RR. coupons, 6 per cent.. | 83 50 |
| $1000 Reading RR. coupons, 6 per cent..... | 82 75 |
| $1000 Camden and Amboy RR. (1889), gold. | 94 00 |
| $1000 Schuylkill Navigation Loan, 1882..... | 75 50 |
| 1 share Mercantile Library Co..... | 6 50 |
| 100 shs. Mount Farm Coal and Oil Co..... | 73 |
| Pew No. 82, middle aisle, St. Stephen's Church..... | 40 50 |
| WALNUT, Nos. 1013 and 1015—Stores and Dwellings..... | $12,000 |
| CHESNUT, No. 1013—Valuable Store..... | 23,600 |
| RIDGE AVENUE, No. 2119—Tavern and Dwelling..... | 5,700 |
| FIFE, above Forty-first—Valuable Lot..... | 6,100 |
| GROUND-RENT—$80..... | 875 |
| RICHMOND, above Allegheny avenue—Large Lot..... | 1,125 |
| CARPENTER, No. 626—Genteel Dwelling.... | 1,600 |
| DALEBIN, No. 224—Genteel Dwelling..... | 2,200 |
| CARPENTER, Nos. 2023 and 2025—Two story Brick Dwellings..... | $1250 each |
| SOUTH SECOND STREET, NO. 252..... | $20,00 |

SLIGHT FIRE.—The roof of Buck's tavern, at Crown and Vine streets, was slightly damaged by fire at noon to-day.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**The Outrage.**

*Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.*

The trial of the boys who were indicted for the outrage of Miss Herschberger was resumed to-day. Albert Chew, who was her escort on the occasion, gave his testimony, describing the occurrence with all its shocking and disgusting details. Much of his evidence was of such a character that he was required to speak it in an undertone to the jury and the judge. The audience was large, containing many women and young men, who take in the proceedings an interest which seems perfectly absorbing.

*Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison.*

**The Special Court.**

The business of this court is not yet fairly under way, owing to the difficulty in securing the attendance of witnesses. Only one or two petty assault and battery cases were up this morning.


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Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot
D. T. PRATT,
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SALE OF THE ATSION ESTATE.
ABOUT 28,000 ACRES OF LAND, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE WEST JERSEY HOTEL, CAMDEN, N. J., ON MAY 6, 1871, AT 10 O'CLOCK, P. M.
TO SPECULATORS IN LAND, PROJECTORS OF TOWNS AND CAPITALISTS GENERALLY, A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IS PRESENTED!!
A FARM of about 700 acres, with extensive improvements, is included.
SEVERAL MILLS and additional mill and manufacturing sites are on the property.
RAILROADS traverse the entire length of the tract.
ATSION STATION is the point of junction of two railroads.
TOWNS and SETTLEMENTS may be favorably located.
THE CEDAR TIMBER is of considerable value.
CRANBERRIES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES, HOPS, etc., can be very successfully cultivated.
GOOD TITLE will be made to the purchaser.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET containing particulars, and apply personally, or by mail, to
GEORGE M. DALLAS, Assignee,
3 24 37t No. 222 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY Brown-stone Residence, with side yard, situated No. 1917 Chesnut street, built in a very superior manner, with all the modern conveniences. Lot 44 feet 6 inches by 178 feet. Also handsome Broad street Residence. R. J. DOBBINS,
3 24 1f Ledger Building.

FOR SALE, AT MERCHANTVILLE, NEW Jersey.—Several new, convenient, and neat Cottages, now ready to be occupied; large front yard and garden; price moderate. Inquire of E. G. CATTELL, Merchantville, or at No. 36 N. DELAWARE avenue, Philadelphia. 3 25 6t

FOR SALE—NO. 917 CLINTON ST., 20x120 deep, four-story and three-story back buildings, modern conveniences, and in good order.
CLARK & ETTING,
3 23 12t* No. 711 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.
GOOD BUSINESS STAND TO LET,
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Store and Dwelling,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SIXTEENTH AND VINE STREETS.
Apply on premises.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, furnished, and with Stabling, from June 1 to October 1, in vicinity of the city, Chesnut Hill preferred. Address Box 2057, Post Office. 3 22 6t*

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# FOURTH EDITION

## Proceedings of Congress.

## New Dominion Advices.

## Report of the Canal Commissioners

## The New York Viaduct Railroad Bill.

## Travels of Philada. Officials.

## Nominations by the President

## Evening Cable Quotations.

### *FROM NEW YORK.*

**The Viaduct Railway Bill.**

ALBANY, March 28.—The Viaduct Railway bill for New York city has passed the Assembly. It had already passed the Senate.

**Philadelphia Officials in New York.**

NEW YORK, March 21.—The Philadelphia officials who are on a visit to this city called at the headquarters of the Fire Department to-day and inspected the various bureaus. They subsequently visited the engine and hook-and-ladder stations, and will return to Philadelphia to-night.

### *FROM THE DOMINION.*

**Canal Commissioners' Report.**

OTTAWA, March 28.—The report of the Canal Commissioners, as presented to the Parliament, recommends uniformity in the St. Lawrence canals and the construction or improvement of the canals, which will require appropriations as follows:—Sault Ste. Marie, $550,000; Welland Canal, $6,550,000; Lower Ottawa Canal, $1,800,000; Chambly Canal, $1,500,000; deepening the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal, $300,000; Bay Verte Canal, $325,000; St. Lawrence Canal, $4,500,000; Upper St. Lawrence river, $220,000.

### *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**Nominations by the President.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: John W. Waldron, to be Register of the Land Office at Greenleaf, Minn. William Cumback, to be Collector of Internal Revenue Fourth district of Indiana.

### *FROM THE SOUTH.*

**Steamer Burned on the Mississippi.**

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—A private despatch from New Orleans says that the steamer Belle of Alton was burned at Algiers this morning. She was owned here by the St. Louis and Alton Packet Company, and was valued at $50,000 to $60,000, and was insured in Cincinnati, Wheeling, and Pittsburg companies for $35,000 to $40,000.

### *FROM NEW ENGLAND.*

**Heavy Snow Fall in Maine.**

BRUNSWICK, Me., March 28.—One foot of snow fell at Farmington yesterday.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**This Afternoon's Quotations.**

LONDON, March 28—1.30 P. M.—American securities quiet and steady. Erie Railway, 18¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 28—1.30 P. M.—Bombay shipments of cotton to the 24th 13,000 bales. California Wheat 12s. Receipts of wheat for three days 16,000 quarters; American, 10,000.

**The Latest Quotations.**

LONDON, March 28—4.30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅜, and for account, 92⅜. American securities quiet. Bonds of 1862, 92½; of 1865, old, 91¾; of 1867, 90⅞; 10-40s, 89. Erie, 18½; Illinois Central, 111; Great Western, 38.

LONDON, March 28—4.30 P. M.—Common Rosin, 6s. 6d. @7s.; Tallow, 43s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 28—4.30 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands, 7¾d.; Orleans, 7¾d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firm.

ANTWERP, March 28.—Petroleum, 47½f.

**Baltimore Produce Market.**

BALTIMORE, March 28.—Cotton quiet; low middling, 13½c. Flour firm and fairly active; Howard street superfine, $5 62½@6 12½; do. extra, $6 50@7 25; do. family, $7 50@9; City Mills superfine, $5 75@7 75; do. extra, $6 75@8 25; do. family, $8 50@11; Western superfine, $5 75@6; do. extra, $6 50@7 25; do. family, $7 25@8 50. Wheat dull and receipts light; choice white, $2; fair to prime, $1 60@1 85; prime to choice red, $1 75@2; fair to good, $1 55@1 65; common, $1 40@1 50; Ohio and Indiana, $1 55@1 60; Pennsylvania, $1 50@1 60. Corn — white Southern dull at 82c.; yellow Southern steady at 80c.; mixed Western quiet and scarce at 76c. Oats dull at 64c. Mess Pork firmer at $21 50. Bacon firmer and more active; shoulders, 9c.; rib sides, 11s.; clear rib, 11½c.; hams, 17@17½c. Lard steady at 13c. Whisky firm and held at 92c.

## CONGRESS.

**FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.**

**Senate.**

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Mr. Fenton presented a memorial from several hundred soldiers and sailors, mostly of New York, referring to the bounty land bill of last session, and asking that it may be so amended as to permit these lands to be held without actual settlement thereon.

Mr. Sumner presented a memorial, asking the adoption of such measures as will secure a court of nations where all questions may be decided without the arbitrament of the sword, and saying that in the discussion of the points at issue between Great Britain and the United States, every effort be made to avoid a war between the two countries.

Under the rule of the Senate prohibiting general business, the memorials, instead of being referred to committees, were laid on the table.

Mr Sumner offered the following:—

*Whereas*, It is represented that Frederick Douglas and his son were excluded from the common privileges of travelers on the mail steamer between Acquia Creek and Washington on account of their color; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the District of Columbia are hereby instructed to inquire into the facts of this case, and to consider what remedy can be applied to prevent a repetition of such treatment on account of color.

The Vice-President stated that the resolution, not being one of inquiry, was inhibited under the rule limiting business, and could not be received without unanimous consent.

Mr. Bayard objected, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. Kellogg asked unanimous consent to introduce a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into, and report at the next session of Congress, whether the territory of Lower California and the Mexican States of Sonora and Chihuahua, or either of them, would be a desirable acquisition to the United States.

Mr. Sherman objected.

Mr. Anthony called up his resolution amending the order of business under which the Senate is now acting, so as to admit of the consideration of any bill in reference to the South received from the House of Representatives.

Mr. Thurman offered and advocated an amendment to require its consideration by a committee before action could be taken upon it by the Senate. He regarded the contemplated Ku-klux legislation as more important than any ever before undertaken by Congress, as involving the very existence of the Government. He protested against any attempt at caucus dictation to put such a measure through the Senate, believing it entitled to full consideration in the proper committee in the Senate.

Mr. Anthony said it had been customary for Republican Senators to consult as to a common course of action upon particular measures, but that in no instance had a Republican caucus of the Senate bound any member to vote for or against a measure pending in the Senate.

Mr. Thurman had always believed that the enforcement bill of last session and other partisan measures were forced through by caucus dictation. He was delighted to hear the contrary asserted, and to learn that the rule of the caucus was not so potential as formerly. There had been some indication of late that the bottom was falling out of the Republican caucus. It was becoming more difficult to hold individual Senators in the bonds of the caucus. He believed the Constitution was now to be subjected to its severest trial, and he hoped the minority would have the benefit in the ensuing discussion of all the learning, honesty, and sincerity of the majority.

Mr. Casserly reminded the Senate of various instances in which legislation had been passed by the majority without a word of explanation or discussion on their part. The passage of the Enforcement bill was an illustration of his meaning.

Mr. Anthony remarked that the principles involved in the Enforcement bill had previously been discussed by the majority upon other legislation.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate resumed the reconsideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the resolutions of Mr. Sumner on San Domingo.

Mr. Howe continued his reply to Mr. Sumner's indictment of the President.

**House.**

Mr. Poland presented the memorial of Archie B. Fisk, claiming that he was elected a member of Congress from the Fourth district of Mississippi, and protesting against the right of all the sitting members of that State. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Potter introduced a bill to encourage the owning and building of ships in the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Parker, of Missouri, introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at or near St. Joseph. It went over on a call for the regular order.

Mr. Shellabarger, from the Select Committee on the President's Message, reported a bill to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States and for other purposes. It was read, as follows:—

A Bill More Fully to Enforce the Provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for Other Purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of any state, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any person within the jurisdiction of the United States to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the first section of the 14th article of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States, shall, any such law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of the State to the contrary notwithstanding, be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress, such proceedings to be instituted in the several District or Circuit Courts of the United States, with and subject to the same repeal, review upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts under the provisions of the act of April 9, 1866, entitled, etc., and the other remedial laws of the United States which are in their nature applicable in such cases.

Section 2. That if two or more persons shall, within the limits of any State, band, conspire, or combine together to do any act in violation of the rights, privileges, or immunities of any person, to which he is entitled under the Constitution or laws of the United States, which if committed within a place under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, would, under any law of the United States then in force, constitute the crime of either murder, manslaughter, mayhem, robbery, assault and battery, perjury, subornation of perjury, criminal obstruction of legal process, or resistance of officers in discharge of official duty, arson, or larceny; and if one or more parties to said conspiracy or combination shall do any act to effect the object thereof, all the parties to or engaged in said conspiracy or combination, whether principals or accessories, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding $10,000, to imprisonment not exceeding — years, or both, at the discret on of the Court; provided, that any offense punishable under this act, begun in one Judicial District of the United States and completed in another, may be dealt with, inquired of, tried, determined, and punished in either district.

Section 3. That in all cases where insurrection, domestic violence, or unlawful combinations, or conspiracies in any State, shall so far obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges, or immunities named in and secured by this act, and the constituted authorities of such State shall either be unable to, or shall from any cause fail in, or refuse protection to the people in such rights, and shall fail to apply to the President of the United States for aid in that behalf, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the 14th article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and in all such cases it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty, to take such measures, by the employment of the militia, or the land and naval forces of the United States, or of either, or by other means as he may deem necessary for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence, or combination; and any person who shall be arrested under the provisions of this and the preceding section shall be delivered to the Marshal of the proper district to be dealt with according to law.

Section 4. That, whenever in any State or part of a State, the unlawful combinations named in the preceding section of this act shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of such State or when the constituted authorities are in complicity with, or shall connive at the unlawful purposes of such powerful and armed combinations, and whenever, by reason of either or all of the causes aforesaid, the conviction of such offenders and preservation of the public safety shall become in such district impracticable, in every such case such combinations shall be deemed a rebellion against the Government of the United States, and during the continuance of such rebellion, and within the limits of the district which shall be so under the sway thereof, such limits to be prescribed by proclamation, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, and to declare and enforce, subject to the rules and articles of war, and other laws of the United States now in force, and applicable in cases of rebellion, martial law, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown; Provided, That the President shall first have made proclamation as now provided by law, commanding such insurgents to disperse; and provided, also, that the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the first day of June, Anno Domini 1872.

Section 5. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to supersede or repeal any former act or law except so far as the same may be repugnant thereto; and any offenses heretofore committed against the tenor of any former act shall be prosecuted, and any proceeding already commenced for the prosecution thereof shall be continued and completed the same as if this act had not been passed, except so far as the provisions of this act may go to sustain and validate such proceedings.

The bill was read a first and second time, when the Speaker said the question now was on ordering it to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Shellabarger moved to recommit the bill to the committee, so that general debate shall proceed on the bill until the House shall come to an agreement to terminate it, and then vote on amendments which may be offered. He suggested that the debate be continued till Friday.

Mr. Wood was sure there was no disposition on the Democratic side to discuss the bill merely for the purpose of discussion, and preventing final action.

He therefore suggested that the gentleman from Ohio would let the general debate be commenced, and run along a reasonable period, so as to give every gentleman on both sides an opportunity for a full and free discussion. In his judgment, they would sooner reach a vote by not fixing a day for its termination.

Mr. Shellabarger was willing that general debate should go on so long as it was the pleasure of the House.

Mr. Beck wished to provide that no gentleman should have his time extended beyond one hour.

Mr. Niblack said he would be governed by the wishes of his friends.

The Speaker said the bill reported would run through the morning hour unless some higher question of privilege should arise, and continue to be in order until finally disposed of.

After further conversation between various members, Mr. Shellabarger said he understood the understanding was a day he named, prior to which no vote should be taken, up to which time there shall be general debate, unless it shall be the pleasure of the House hereafter to change it. He would name Monday next, and that the time be equally divided between both sides of the House.

Mr. McNeely insisted that while we are debating this bill and the appropriation bill a committee of this House should be instructed to bring in a bill apportioning representatives to Congress. The passage of such a bill at this session is due to the West, and especially the State of Illinois, whose Legislature is now in session, ready to act under such a bill, if passed by us. If not passed at this session, it will compel that Legislature to meet again next winter, at vast expense to that State.

Mr. Kerr, in reply to Mr. Shellabarger, said the gentleman's assumption of power was quite as extraordinary in its character as were the provisions of this bill, and with his ideas of constitutional law, he was surprised at it. The amendment to the Constitution guarantees to the people certain great personal rights.

The article of the Constitution to which the gentleman referred conferred no new grant of power on Congress, nor did it take away any pre-existing power of the States. It simply declared who should be citizens of the United States. The definition of citizenship was the same before, as it was after the constitutional amendment was passed. Nothing was more certain or better settled than this, and he quoted from Chancellor Kent and ex-Attorney-General Bates in support of his assertion.

Mr. Scofield said there was no disposition to cut off debate on either side.

Mr. Eldridge observed that the rules of the House were better than any agreement. When the majority saw proper they could control the minority.

Mr. Shellabarger said he should not call the previous question prior to next Monday, unless the House by its order indicate it should sooner be done. He then opened the debate, explaining in detail the provisions of the bill. The subject touched the liberty and rights of all the people, and doubtless the destiny of the Union itself. He showed the relations of the bill to the Constitution, the power to pass it and the justice and wisdom of the measure, and said in the course of his remarks there was added to the Constitution in express words, that all persons born or naturalized in this country were citizens of the United States as well as of the several States. This was done for a purpose. It was also added that no State should make or enforce any law abridging the rights of citizenship, and further, that no State shall deprive citizens of the equal protection of the law. The provision did not stop there, but, with still more abundant caution, added that Congress shall have power by legislation to enforce the provision. We all being citizens of one republic, all have, as such, the same privileges and immunities, and that these privileges and immunities shall not be abridged; that under the laws of the nation and the States, there shall be protection, and that Congress shall have power to make laws to secure such protection; putting these constitutional elements together, where was the doubt that Congress may by appropriate legislation protect the rights of citizenship, so zealously and transcendently guaranteed and made eternal by the Constitution itself? The provision guarantees equal laws and protection for all, and when a State denies protection to the citizens, Congress may by law enforce the provision. Mr. Shellabarger referred to laws and Supreme Court decisions in support of his argument.

## THE KU-LLUX.

**Mr. Sumner and the President.**

The following is the most personal part of Mr. Sumner's speech in regard to the President. It was not in the printed copy sent out in advance to the press:—

"How can we expect to put down the Ku-klux at the South, when we set in motion another Ku-klux, kindred in constant insubordination to law and constitution, differing in objects? The two are kindred in this insubordination—one striking at national life, and the other at individual life. One molests a people, the other a community. Lawlessness is the common element, but it is difficult to see how we can condemn with proper reprobation our own domestic Ku-klux in its fearful outrages, while the President puts himself at the head of a powerful and costly Ku-klux, operating abroad in defiance of international law and the Constitution of the United States. These are questions which I ask with sorrow, nor should I do otherwise than fail in justice to the occasion if I did not declare my unhesitating conviction that had the President been so inspired as to bestow upon the protection of Southern Unionists, white and black, one-half, nay, sir, one-quarter of the time, money, zeal, will, personal attention, personal effort, and personal intercession, which he has bestowed upon his attempt to obtain half an island in the Caribbean sea, our Southern Ku-klux would have existed in name only, while tranquillity reigned everywhere within our borders. (Demonstrations of applause checked by the Chair.) Now, sir, as I desire the suppression